B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 84— BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 8, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II:—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th Apr.	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,906
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE* ..	5,283
19th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5,273
26th ,,	PERIM*	7,618
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE * ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA §	6,813
20th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
7th April ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m
9th ,, ..	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports. 10 30 a m.
11th ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
12th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
16th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S.Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	28th Mar	11th April
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	10th ,,	24th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogaw	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
*SadoMaru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	151

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	8th Apr
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April
*Atlas Maru	T. Nishimura	7347	14th Apr	24th Apr
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	26th Apr.	10th May.
Shinko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Vlolio
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM & BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers

THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., DELHI.

Advances Loan from Rs. 500 and upwards to Share Holders. Every holder of 5 shares or Rs. 10 each gets Rs. 500 without interest. Repayable by monthly instalment of Rs. 10 only. Scheme will operate after 500 members have joined which are pouring every day. For Rules and agency apply with one anna stamp to the Managing Agents (Loan Department).

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar,
South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ...	Fl. 60,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,335,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.
2.

INSURANCE.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Créber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES

INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Mirulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co, Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield, Ltd.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ltd.
SIPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZARIB—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% | Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

FLEXOID
& Leather Cloths
TIGER BRAND
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:— Dhaymajaya.
Telephone 22750

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne. Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS INSPECTORS, TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS and AGENTS to comply demands of a bank and a firm. Apply with one anna stamp to COMMERCIAL SERVICE & MARRIAGE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10208

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Headmaster for The Sir Evan Smith Madressa, Zanzibar. Apply with full particulars to—C. M. PATEL, Thauna, via Umreth.
A R10209

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED.—Qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON of any recognised University, (D.P.H. preferred) as Health Officer on one year's probation and pay Rs. 200—10—300. Apply up to 22nd April, 1924 to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, stating age, present and past services and Sanitary training.
A 19391

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—Wanted in July next, a well-qualified PROFESSOR of COMMERCE, having the B.Com., or equivalent degree, with teaching experience. A knowledge of Economics, Economic and Commercial Geography and Commercial Law essential. Commencing salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, stating full particulars regarding age, qualifications and experience.
A 19388

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Madrassa Mohammedia, Randeria High School, Rangoon, a GRADUATE with a knowledge of Urdu, Persian or Gujaratee. Preference will be given to a man of experience. Salary Rs. 200 plus Rs. 80 Superintendence allowance. Application stating age, and with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 25th of April, 1924. The SECRETARY, M. M. Randeria High School, No. 14, 28th Street, S.S.J. Masjid Office, Rangoon.
A 19383

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WEAVING MASTER desires to take charge of small Weaving Shed. Apply P. MENEZES, I. T. Blocks No. 2, Room 23, Parel.
A 10197

A young Automobile Engineer seeks an EMPLOYMENT of any design. Good reference possessed. Please enquire at Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10206

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10173

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Single and Double suites in Mullingar, prominently situated, rooms bright, airy, fitted with electric light and well furnished. Apply to:—MANSA RAM AND SONS, Bankers, Mussoorie.
C R10037

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJPA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET.—A beautiful house with garden, water laid on, next to the Salogarhs Railway Station and Carr Road, four miles from Solon Hill. It is a place for those who love Quiet and Solitude. For terms: Apply to:—RAI BAHADUR, L. PANNA LAL, Amballa City.
C 19389

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

WANTED TO BUY—Secondhand 5 seater Car. Must be in working order and cheap. State price and full particulars to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10187

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—My Bombay Boiler Act III CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE No. 3577 of 1921 containing in my trunk is LOST between Pachora and Jalgaon Station in April, 1923. HARJIVAN RAOJI BANDUKWALLA, c/o the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd., Amraoti.
PB R1094

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Teaches chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R.R. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
M R10202

FINANCIAL.

WANTED URGENTLY—LOAN of Rs. 1,000, 8 per cent. interest payable in advance for 10 months. Apply Box No. 178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 10205

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

On the Government List
THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS?
FEROZEPORE CITY

Manufactures Maida, Rawa, Sooji, Atta and Bran of the best quality. For samples rates and Agency terms apply to the Secretary, THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS, Ferozepore City, PUNJAB
Telephone No. 166 Telegrams:—Sutlej.
(Please refer this paper when ordering.)
T 19354

HENNA (MENHDHI.)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 10199

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS, if wishes to introduce goods in Bombay and Mofussils. Influential young man, offer his services on Commission only. Apply with terms and samples to ELVIRO, C/o P. LEO LOPEZ, 98, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R10207

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

A HARD WASTE or Cop Bottom Waste Braker Machine of six Cylinders, Platt Brothers' Make, is to be sold. Offers are invited. If desired the Machine can be seen in the NARSINGGIRJI MILL, Station Road, Sholapur.

PREMCHAND VADILAL,
Acting Manager.
The Narsinggirji Mfg. Co., Sholapur.
C19392

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1924 at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1924 to TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1924. (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board.
For and on behalf of The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 19th March, 1924. C19261

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY next the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN,
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th April, 1924. 19385

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 75 (Rupees Seventy-five) per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1923, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 24th day of March, 1924, on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses in due course.

An intimation of change of address should be given to the Company.

By order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. SAWYER, Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1924. 19367

TENDERS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 2,000 brass of tan to be delivered at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, Bombay. 1,000 brass to be delivered by 1st September, 1924, the remainder to be delivered by 15th October, 1924.

Tenders for the above, which should be addressed to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club will be received till 12 noon Monday, 21st April, 1924.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
19377 Western India Turf Club.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in India by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in England by the Secretary of State for India, London, in the Far East by the Commodore, Hong Kong, up to the 30th April, 1924, for the purchase of the R. I. M. troopships "Hardinge" and "Northbrook" (with all stores and fittings that are on board on that date) lying at their Moorings in Bombay Harbour.

2. Particulars of the vessels are as follows:

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE".

About 5467 Gross and 3065 Registered. Built under the supervision of the Naval Architect and Engineer to the Secretary of State for India by the Fairfield Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Scotland in 1900. Twin Screw Triple expansion engines by Fairfield Engineering Co., H. P. Cylinder 29" D.M.P., Cylinder 46" D. L. Pressure Cylinder 72" D. Stroke 48". Trial I.H.P. 9366. Trial speed 19 Knots. 5 No. double ended and one single ended cylindrical boilers. Designed W.P. 180 lbs. Bunker capacity about 1200 Tons. Water Ballast about 637 Tons. F. W. about 176 tons. 24 cabins for Officers 55 berths 1st class, 9 2nd class, Troop accommodation British 1,100 or 1563 Indian. Capacity of holds about 17286 cft. Ht. between Decks 8 ft.

Dimensions about 423' x 51' x 38' 11". Vessel was extensively refitted in 1920-1921 and fitted with new boilers in England in 1920.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

About 5017 gross and 2971 Registered. Built at Clydebank, Scotland in 1906 by John Brown & Co., Ltd., and under supervision of the Naval Architect and Engineer to the Secretary of State for India. Twin Screw, Triple Expansion Engines by John Brown & Co., Trial I.H.P. 7000. Trial speed 16 knots. 2 No. Double ended and 2 No. single ended Cylindrical return tube boilers. Designed W. P. 180 lbs. Bunker capacity about 965 Tons. Water Ballast about 635 Tons. F. W. about 180 Tons. 23 Cabins for Officers, 34 Berths 1st class, 23 2nd class, 34 3rd class. Troop accommodation 658 British or 740 Indian. Capacity of holds 2 No. about 27640 Cubic ft. Ht. between Decks 8 ft.

Dimensions about 374' x 52' 6" x 39'.

Vessel in 1920 was extensively refitted and Boilers retubed in 1921.

The above vessels were put out of Commission in April 1923 and at that time were in good repair and running order, having been kept in a high state of efficiency to that date. They are suitable for conversion to the Passenger and Emigrant Trade.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a remittance of 10 per cent. of the tender amount which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. If the 10 per cent. is not with the tender it will not be considered.

4. Purchaser or his representative must remove the vessels from Government moorings at his own expense and risk within 2 calendar months from the date of acceptance of his tender. Pending such removal the vessel will remain at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

5. Balance of purchase money must be paid by the successful tenderer within 1 calendar month from the date of acceptance of his tender and before the vessels are removed from moorings. If balance is not paid and the vessels not removed by the purchaser or his representative within the time specified, the deposit of 10 per cent. accompanying his tender will be liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.

6. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

7. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Commander of the Yard, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

EDWARD HEADLAM,
Captain, R.I.M.,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 19th March, 1924. C19274

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of constructing a dam at Cleveland Bunder Sluice Gates, Weirs, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Ex. Engineer, Mechl. Branch Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDEN.
Municipal Offices,
7th April, 1924. C19393

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2619 OF 1923.

CHHOTALAL DURJANMAL, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
Bai JASWANTIBAI, sole heir and widow of Laidas Karsondas ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1923. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Laidas Karsondas deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 26th day of May, 1923, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19387 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 237 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 18th day of January, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

VIRCHAND DOOLA AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

NAWAB SYED KALIM HUSEN SYED MAHOMED RAZVI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, until lately residing at Ramatipura, without the Fort, whose present whereabouts are not known ... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHERE AS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the said sum of Rs. 3,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the 27th day of February, 1922, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the said sum of Rs. 2,000 together with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the 28th day of November, 1922, till judgment that the defendant may be ordered specifically to perform the agreement to execute mortgage of the said property to secure repayment of the said sums of Rs. 3,000 and 2,000 and to execute such assurances as may be necessary to carry out the said agreement that it may be declared that the repayment of the said sums is duly charged on the property described in Ex C hereto that on the defendant's failure to repay the said sums by a date to be named by this Honourable Court that the said property may be sold by and the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the sale proceeds thereof may be applied in and towards the satisfaction of the decretal amount that liberty may be reserved to the plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree for deficiency if any that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said immoveable property that pending the hearing and final hearing of this suit the defendant may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing of the said property that the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of this suit and for such further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of May, 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 29th day of January 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

The 29th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. PANDIA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
19386.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKET DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for Messrs. Jasmohandas Motilal and Bhagwandas Nagindas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hiralal Magaulal an Insolvent.

1 Packet etntaining 46 Diamonds about 22 6/16 Ratis.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an indenture of Transfer of mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshaviaj Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhusein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshaviaj Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,24 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 391, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 1E), (1A), 3761 (1B), 3761 1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F) and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H and 5301. Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1924.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HINDU HOTEL KNOWN AS "VELANKER'S HOTEL" AS A GOING CONCERN WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL AND THE RECEIVER'S RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AT GIRGAUM MAHARAJ BUILDING OPPOSITE CINEMA MAJESTIC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 423 of 1924 (Damodar v. Laxmibai). Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above place.

The stock-in-trade of the "Velanker's Hotel" as a going concern its goodwill and the Receiver's right of occupancy of the shop the crockery consisting of cups and saucers, glass tumblers, plates, brass and copper utensils, etc., furniture, counters, tables, chairs, screens, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1924.

COME and SEE US!

NO, NOT US, BUT OUR STORE. THEN, YOU WILL FIND IT CLEAN, SPACIOUS, TIDY, WELL-KEPT; GIVE US CREDIT—BECAUSE YOU COULD BUY MANY THINGS UNDER ONE ROOF.

THE
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
Accessory Specialists,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrs:—"Automotive." Telep.26106.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his great masterpiece
"ROBIN HOOD"

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"INSIDE OF THE CUP"
from the Novel by Winston Churchill.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 3, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MACISTE AND
The Silver King's Daughter."

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Star Films Ltd's.
Latest Masterpiece
VIJAYA
A masterly picturisation of an ancient Sanskrit drama—Full of thrills and gripping situations—with gorgeous settings and beautiful scenic effects.
SEE IT TODAY.
RATES—TIME AS USUAL.

NOVELTY
CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
4th & Last Week
At 3,5,7,9, and 11 p.m.
The Charming Historical Photo Play
"Treasure of Kalyan"
In 8 Big Reels of Absorbing Interest.
NEXT SATURDAY
"Samudra-Manthan"
or "The Churning of the Sea."
by the Saurashtra Film Co. of Rajkot.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture again a week more. Don't miss to see it.
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily:—5, 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday extra Show at 3p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM"
Complete Course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Superhuman powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS
100 SHEETS.
Anna 1 and Pies 6
per Block
NOTE PAPER SIZE.
POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.
(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 7.

S S Matiana, Langlands, Karachi.
S S Andijk, Herbschleb, Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Singu, Nelson, Rangoon.
S S Cochrana, Fieldcole, Dunkirk.
S S Stormfels, Maylins, Calcutta.
S S Argun Maru, Ohno, Kobe.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dongola for London.
Steamer Matiana for London.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.

S S Matiana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Matiana, 3652 tons, Captain Langlands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Andijk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Andijk, 4057 tons, Captain Herbschleb arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S S Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain J Nelson, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Cochrana:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Cochrana, 4485 tons, Captain E T Fieldcole, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Stormfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Stormfels, 3834 tons, Captain C Maselins, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Argun Maru:—The Osaka Sosen Kaisha's steamer Argun Maru, 4040 tons, Captain N. Ohno, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, April 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Sturmfels 3837, Antwerp, 10/4, L. Edward and Co.
2 Malwa, 5984, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co.
3 Lima Maru, 4297, Java, 15/4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
5 Hatipara 5040 N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
6 Clan MacIver 3621, Calicut 17/4 J F & Co.
12 City of Calcutta, 4902, Karachi 12/4 K N & Co.
13 Cochrane 4484, Leith 7/4, Graham Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
14 Genova 4207 Genova, 15/4 M Italiana.
Jetty Navigator, 2126, Diappe 8/4, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, 10/4, O S Kaisha.
2 City of Karachi, 3571 Kochi, 11/4 K N and Co.
3 Barakura, 1905, Busreh, 9/4, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Basra 11/4 M M & Co.
5 Gantoise 2924, Genoa, 21/4 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Garmula 3234 Karachi, 10/4, M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 17/4 N Y Kaisha.
F Kidderpore, 3263, N F, N F, M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Nagpore, 3226, N F 18/4, M M and Co.
Plave, 3634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kathlamba (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 13th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Bohema (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artelli due about 22nd April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F F Campbell Co.
Mineric due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 8th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Atlas Maru due about 14th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru due about 16th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Perim due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 13th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jevpore due about 22nd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sondan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 19th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 7.

S S Devanha for London:—3 bundles jackal skin, J S Nareg and Sons; 36 bales cow hides, Ia Tharia and Sons; 125 drums crude methylalcohol, Tata Iron Steel Co. 16 bales goat skin, H R Rahimbhoy.

S S Devanha for Antwerp:—37 bales cotton waste, Volkart Bros. 5 bales oily cotton fly, J Narbham and Co.; 210 cwt gum Arabic, J. Narbham and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 165 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—6 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Langley and Co. 56 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co.; 750 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Genova for Naples:—1500 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ld; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Genova for Calavia:—400 cwt linseed, Gorio Ld.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—100 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 2000 cwt myrobollam, B Danji and Co. 10000 cwt. linseed oil cake, M V Valmohmad; 10000 cwt. ground nut oil cake, M V Valmohmad; 300 cwt. ground nut sediment, M H Valmohmad; 149 bales wool, R Veerchand; 60 bales wool, V Oosmersey, 4504 cwt myrobollam, P Madhradas and Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Antwerp:—500 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Calcutta for Marseilles:—2060 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 210 cwt gum Arabic, J Nurbham and Co. 40 cwt gum olibanum, G. Yakumay; 4 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Exports.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—265 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 43 bales wool, M Nissim; 16 bales silk waste, Kilick Nixon and Co.; 100 bales wool, K Esmal; 30 bales wool, H Cakmr; 120 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 394 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Karachi for Bilbon:—5000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Urbino for Ghent:—860 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Izabsone for Trieste—1080 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 385 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

S S Izabsone for Venice:—110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Malwa for London:—41 bales cow hides A Abdulla and Co. 7 bales sheep skins, A Abdulla and Co. 7 bales goat skin, V Mulchowji; 402 cwt.. turmeric, E Virji and Co.; 50 cwt cardamums, E Virji and Co. 23 bales cow hides, H N and H Essa; 5 bales goat skin H N and H Essa; 17 bales goat skin K Asmal; 5 bales sheep skin, M Ahmed and Co. 975 cwt myrobollam, Kalyandas Bros. 40 cwt turmaric, M A Kayanee; 7 cwt Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji.

S S Malwa for Marseilles—3800 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Cochrane for Dunkirk:—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Domala for Hamburg:—500 cwt crushed bones, F Kein.

S S Gantoise for Genoa:—600 tons iron scrap A S Mohubhoy; 1000 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo; 500 tons iron scrap, M Mulchand and Co.

S S Matiana for Hull:—6000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros. 3000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Matiana for Havre:—600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 62 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 3003 cw myrobollams P Mathuradas and Co. 2000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 960 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong:—312 cwt. onions, N M Pohawalla.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Hongkong:—7 bales Sesna leaves, E S Abdulkayum. 312 cwt onions, N M Pohawalla; 163 cwt sharkfins, E Moledin; 30 cwt fish maws, E Moledin. 63 cwt shark fins, R Dhanji and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—40 bales cotton, N Manilal.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—900 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—20 cases provision, Patel Ltd. 8 bundles fox skin, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Lima Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Kobe:—1 cwt ivory, C M Bhesania. 119 cwt gum kathira, M H Dehdashti and Co.

S S Lima Maru for Hongkong:—2 cwt ivory C M Bhesania.

S S Lima Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaichi—5000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Penang for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 1100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Birla Bros.

S S Penang Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 7.

S S Chef Maconician Mailpol, from Havre, Agents: Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes:—695 cases brandy.

S S Strunfels from Antwerp. Agents:—Lionel Edwards Ld.:—40 cases playing cards, 30 cases paper, 20 cases washing blue, 25 cases envelopes, 50 cases aniline colour dry, 198 cases rivets, 20 bags Rivets, 72 cask carthern ware, 12 caste dyes dry, 30 kegs dyes dry, 55 cases dyes dry, 115 cask aniline colour paste, 120 cask dyes paste, 700 kegs dyes paste.

From Rotterdam:—1896 cases dry aniline colur, 558 cask dry aniline colour, 366 cask aniline colour, 238 cases aniline, 31 cases aniline, 163 cask aniline, 50 cask sodium sulphide, 25 cases chemical products.

From Bremen:—700 cases school slates, 11 cases printing ink, 12 cases hardware, 20 cases beer, 15 cases padlock, 30 cases rivets, 168 cases aluminium circle, 16 bales paper, 400 bundles copper sheet.

From Port Said:—5 bags specie.

S S Kasenga from New York. Agents:—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.:—804 drums Lub. oil, 3351 barrels lub. oil, 15½ bbls Lub. oil, 3305 cases Lub. oil, 100 cases Lub. grease, 200 kegs Lub. grease, 15½ bbls. grease, 13 cases cotton pins, 52 cases autos, 16 cases glykeron, 25 cases cad. apricots, 40 cases cad. peaches, 40000 cases Ref. Petroleum, 30 bales cotton Remnant.

S S Badarpur from Rangoon. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—2861568 gallons kerosine oil, 1334 cask Lub. oil, 59 cases mineral grease 4280 cases candles, 592 bags paratin wax, 156 pieces pigiead, 50 bundles shook.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, April 8.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

293-22—Mulji Th and Co, Bhutaji Bhooramal, Kundi Palli Nagalingam, Patel and E.

231-13—Amin and D. Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow and another, Tejpal Narsey, and another, Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5128-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, Holland Bombay Trading Co, Ltd., Captain and V.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D. Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D. Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D. Mulla and M, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4676-21—Edgelow G.W. and Co., Sha Dunichand Juma, Jethuram Nathuram, Bhaishanker K and G.

4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Padamsey Ratansey Kanji, Amin and D. Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Soorderdas and Co.

4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, Padamsey Ratansey Kanji, Amin and D. Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Soorderdas and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5169-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos, Shivlingapa Chenapa Mahgood, Manilal and K.

5260-21—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co, Popat Nemchand and Co, Vrajlal and Co, Thakeredas and D.

5304-21—Payne and Co, Bai Rehmatbai widow Omar Haji Oosman and others, Mulla and M.

3033-23—Rele and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khistry, T Bethe Shah Chitani, Crawford B and Co.

5275-22—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation, J Burjorji and Co, Madowji and Co.

5281-21—Amin and D, Amtullaboo widow and others Taherali Tyebji, Umarchand and M.

5296-21—Jamshedji R and D, Sha Premchand Chaganlal, Narotam Motichand, Chitnis K and M.

5303-21—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhoy Patel, Hematlal Premchand Mehta, Ramanlal and Co.

5316-21—Amarchand and M, Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat, Kalianji Purshotam, Mulji Th and Co.

5383-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos, Meghji Jugjiwan, Motichand and D.

5357-21—Amin and D, Kanayalal G Vagas, Ambalal Tricumdas, Khandwalla and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natmarlal Motilal, Chotalal Kasturchand and others, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and C.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rahimbai widow, Payne and Co.

5363-21—Raghuaya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal Madhau Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

5368-21—Bhaishankar K and G, Mathuradas Vadilal, Tribhowandas Ranchod, Vachha and Co.

5369-21—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd, P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Shag and Wng Co, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji and others, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Motigavri widow, Mulji Bhanidas Barbhaya and others, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chuganlal Bhicabhai, Salebhay Sarafali Bhagat and others.

4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhichabhai, Salebhay Sarafali Bhagat, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3024-20—Wadia G & Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta vs British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie and Co.

646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.

684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.

765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.

782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.

811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.

869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.

873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhogmal and anr v Kanialal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D

3007-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdni Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Seragally and ors v Abdul Kiyum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.

26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bublibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.

14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.

16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.

10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re. Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaisanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v Frank H spaull and ors (Respondents, Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co., J P Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co. Craigie B and Co, Thakordas and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT).

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2180-23—Mulla and Mulla, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, Mathuradas Dwarkadas a firm, Bhaishankar K and G.

4756-23—Mulla and Mulla, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, Mathuradas Dwarkadas a firm, Bhaishankar K and G.

2688-23—Mulla and Mulla, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and others, Vithaldas Jugjiwan a firm, Dabholkar and J.

144-24—Kanga and Co, Gulabchand Baktiwai, Laxminarayen Chaturbhuj a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

257-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Versey Madan, Guru Sadappa Sangappa Mugamodle

5168-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Narandas Manordas a firm, Meghji Parmanand a firm.

4955-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashinath Shankarlal, Roshanlal Prithimal a firm, Vachha and Co.

4789-23—Mulla and Mulla, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, Premchand Tribhuwandas a firm, Payne and Co.

4679-23—Mulla and Mulla, Chemanram Motilal a firm, Gangaram Dwarkadas a firm, Khandwalla and Chh.

4455-23—Malvi M R and Co, Nagindas Sarupchand a firm, Meghji Parmanad a firm, Vachha and Co, Pt. Hd.

CONSENTED SHORT CAUSES.

2582-23—Jamshedji R and D, Jiwandas Banmalidas Damani, Sankerlingam S Chettiye, Amin and Desai.

4860-23—Payne and Co, Brokes and Doxey (1920) Ltd, M Nagerseth and Sons a firm, Daphtary F and D.

3316-23—Sukh and Gupte, J H Trachsler and Co, Tajbhay and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

3797-23—Dubash and Co, Nusserwanji Shapurji Engineer and another, Velji Dharamsey and Co a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

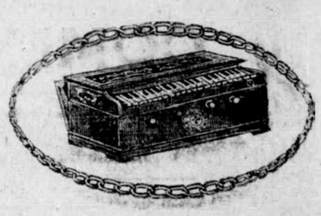
4266-23—Manchersha and Nar, Piroz D Cooper, Fatehali Mulla Ajibhoy a firm, Pochha and Co.

4710-23—Mulji Th and Co, Bai Kasturbai, Vanmalidas Lakhmidas, Mirza and Mirza.

2881-23—G B Pandia, Irigoin and Crotier a firm, Lallubhai Dayabhai a firm, Chitnis K and M.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Parbarsheth, Nayealchand Malakchand, Amarchand and Mang.

4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamshedji Panthaki, Kekobad Manekji Umriger and another, Mohile P and C.



FOR BARGAIN
HIGH CLASS HORMONIUM AT
Comparatively cheap rates
Please consult with our illustrated catalogue.
Telegrams: "Musicians"
National Harmonium Co.,
10-3xLower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

COCOGEM
WHY IS COCOGEM GOOD FOR FRYING
Cocogem has a decided advantage over ordinary cooking fats. Doctors often forbid fried foods because of their indigestibility. Why? Because butter, ghee, suet etc. smoke and burn at 300dgr.-350dgr. F. leaving the food only half cooked but heavy with absorbed grease.
COCOGEM may be heated to 450-500dgr F. without smoking or burning. Foods fried at this high temperature are quickly and fully cooked without absorbing grease. Use Cocogem and a very hot fire and your fried foods will be delicious, palatable and digestible.
COCOGEM Consumers Contemplate Comfortably.
Sole Distributors for Bombay,
(Excluding Sindh)
NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,
227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY..
(13)

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR
ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE of 26 years' fame all over the world. Letter No. of the firm 87369.
To,
Messrs. K.P. RAY, & J.P. RAY BROS. Dept. No. 5, Benares City.
Dear Sirs,
I am in receipt of your letter, as well as the packet of Advertisement, and beg to inform you that I am suffering from Asthma from 12 years.....I request you to send the medichie through V.P.P. for one week only.....I have also received a letter from Mr. Bazul Karim, Retired Magistrate of Hooghly who advised me to use your medicine.....
Yours sincerely,
SARAN SINGH,
Care of Aya Singh Vaid, Lahore.
24-6-20.
Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(18)

RONUK
FURNITURE CREAM
Quickly and easily gives a brilliant and lasting polish which will neither smear nor fingermark and to which dust will not adhere. Sold in bottles and blue jars, the latter making attractive vases when empty.
Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.
RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

HEADACHE
Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.
PHENALGIN
is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.
Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.
Sole Agents:—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation
KEYSTONE GREASE
The Master Lubricant Since 1884.
Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.
58, Forbes, Street.

...MARKET.

...S AND YARN.

...MANCHESTER, March 19.

...market is still a long way from ...s normal amount of activity, but ...e distinct signs of improvement, and ...facturers are dealing with a more gene... inquiry. Prices show a much firmer ...endency all round, and there is a narrowing at the same time, by the enhancement of the offers made, of the differences which previously existed between buyers and sellers.

Much of the business reported is in stock lines, but forward bookings have increased in number and bulk, and many makers are now quoting for June delivery as the earliest possible. This is frequently the case in regard to India styles, which have been receiving more attention this week. Calcutta wants a variety of fabrics, but is not ready to accept the higher rates required by sellers of grey and white shirtings. A fairly good demand is also reported from Bombay, covering mulls, dhooties, prints, and jaconets. Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi all contribute something to the turnover of the week, and it looks as if at long last India was being compelled to play her proper part in finding work for Lancashire looms and spindles.

China demand for plain fabrics remains on a low scale, but good buying of various fancies is reported for both Hong Kong and Shanghai, and there are offers for grey staples, which are not so far out as they were a week ago. Japan is also mentioned as a more frequent buyer of fancy styles and specialities. South American markets have taken finishing styles more freely, and sateens, voiles, and poplins have also been booked for the Continent and for the home market. A tapering-off of inquiry is reported in regard to Egypt and the Near East generally, and very little beyond sorting-up lines has been done in this section of the trade.

The general stiffening on the part of spinners of both American and Egyptian twist and weft is not checking business to any serious extent, and the yarn market is undoubtedly healthier in tone all round. Bolton spinnings, more especially the combed, gassed, and mercerised qualities, are now very deeply engaged, and some producers of the finest numbers are actually in the position of being able to refuse business.

The American section is also improving in tone, as a result of the general support given to the short-time movement.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, March 19.

Though many manufacturers are still advocating some adjustment between the output in jute yarns and the consumption, what is thought to be an indication of better conditions has been reported in certain quarters.

The cloth market is forging ahead, and with so much business on hand, the only cause for concern is with buyer, who cannot always be satisfied with early delivery. Orders have been booked up to August; in fact, as far forward as manufacturers are inclined to go. The demand has not been confined to a few qualities, but is general, while all possible markets are competing as purchasers. New York has not done the usual business with Calcutta recently, and has entered the Dundee market with increased strength. Most of the business has been in hessians between 6oz. and 14oz., but the heavier kinds have also been in request. Coffee bags and cement bags still bulk largely. The business done in sacking and bagging, particularly with the Central States, has been extensive.

There has been no change in jute prices worth talking about. Prices: Jute, first mark actuals, March-April, £32; red SCC actuals, £23. 10s.; Daisee 2, £29; Daisee 3, £27. Chested hessians, 1l. por. 10½oz., 40in., 4.38 (4 3/8d.); 10 por., 10oz., 40in., 4.13 (4 1/8d.); 10 por., 8oz., 40in., 3.33 (3 1/3d.). Jute yarns, 8lb. cops, 4.25 (2s. 10d), 8lb. sacking chains, 4.38 (4 3/8d), 4.44 (4 7/16d.) 4.5 (4½d.) 8lb. hessian chains, 5.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

HULL, March 19.

After dropping to £36 per ton naked ex-Hull mill, a decline of several pounds in a fortnight, raw linseed oil has rallied on a good trade demand, current values being £38 spot and £37. 10s. March-April. Liberal

(Continued in column 6.)

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions.
Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32
Bank's stlling D D 1/4 11/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D D 1/4 29/32
,, ,, T T 1/4 3/4
,, ,, D D 1/4 25/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 500
,, buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 550
,, D D Frcs. 540
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 139½
,, buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 133 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 233
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33½
London—Paris Frcs. 74.95
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.20
London—Rome Liras 98.50
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady.

	London, April. 29.
Tele Transfers	1/4 3/4 Steady
Bar Gold	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/16 Firm

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Apr. 7. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 29/32
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	335
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	233
Japan	140 1/2
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, April 5.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/16
,, ,, 2 months hence	33
Closing Tone of Silver—China-bought and sold-India bought-steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23	
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 5.
Stockholm	16.33
Christiania	31.43
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24.78
Belgium	89.75
Athens	249.50
	London, April 5.
Exchange on London in Paris	75.00
,, ,, ,, Germany	
,, ,, ,, Italy	not received
	New York, April 5.
Demand Bills	4.33.50

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 5.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/8
Rentes 5 Per cent	24 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, April 5.
Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 5/8 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 7/8 ,,
War Loan 5% 1929/47	102 5/8 ,,
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8 ,,
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45 ,,
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (sterling Loan)	65 1/4 "
Govt. Securities 3 %	56 1/4 "

BULLION

BOMBAY, Apl. 7.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/6/6
,, forward Rs. 16/6/9
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/14/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/15/3
BBar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/0/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81-8
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-13
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82-3
LONDON, Apl. 5.
Bar gold ready, £ 4-15.10
Silver ready, d. 33-1
Silver forward, d. 33-0
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India and China bought. India sent large orders at lower rates.

GOLD.

Bombay, Apr. 7.
Ready.—25—14—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Chitor 26—0—3	25—14—3	25—15—3	
Vasakh 26—1—0	25—15—0	26—0—0	

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—4—9
Vasakh 0—6—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Apr. 7.
Ready:— 80—8—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor 81—1—0	80—11—0	80-13—0	
Vasakh 81—7—0	81—2—0	81—3—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor 0—12—0
Vasakh 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67.6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8
5 per cent Loan tax free due 1933 Rs. 97.9
5 per cent Loan tax free due 1945-55 Rs. 98-9
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103-4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Apl. 7.

To-day Reuter reported 5 points up to 6 points lower in old crops and 10 to 13 points higher in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening but later eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 15 points up. The market advanced on local buying on reports of unfavourable weather, and good demand for spot. There appears to have been a complete change of sentiment in the Home markets and with reports of improved textile trade coupled with bad weather, the inherent strength of cotton now appears to manifest itself with greater force. We are led to believe that the previous decline has resulted in the Home markets being considerably oversold. We therefore look for the present advance to go still further and think well of buying on all setbacks.

Despite the recent abnormal rise in the American markets, our market has not fully responded. This can be attributed to the fact that the feeling locally is still somewhat "bearish", but should America continue to develop further there is every reason to look for a sharp recovery in prices here also.

A slight change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 579½ i.e. Re. 1½ higher than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 577½. At about this level jobbers, Exporting Houses and prominent shroffs were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 581½. But the market again gave way to Rs. 579 on scattered selling and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazaar opened at Rs. 579, and declined to Rs. 577½ on scattered selling and closed at Rs. 578½ on jobbers buying.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 566 and dropped to Rs. 564. Buying by Bull Operators caused the prices to improve to Rs. 567, but the market again declined to Rs. 565, and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 570 and going down to Rs. 569, advanced to Rs. 573 on Commission and Exporting Houses buying, but again dropped to Rs. 571 on shroffs selling and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 534 and Rs. 539 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton had an easier feeling on Saturday last and the demand was very little. About 1000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON—GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P. M.

	Bombay, Apr. 7.
Fully Good Broach ..April/May	578 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..May	532
Fully Good Bengal ..July	537
Fine Oomra ..May	565
Fine Oomra ..July	570

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 7

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	570	555	545 525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	585	575	560
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	615	605	590
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	600	590	575
M. G. Broach	610	600	590 580
M. G. Mathia	570	560	545
M. G. Khandesh	575	565	550

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr. 7

Fully Good Broach April/May	589
,, ,, Bengal May	533
,, ,, ,, July	539
Fine Oomra May	565
Fine Oomra July	571
Good Southerns May/June	600

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 7.

New York Market 5th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivrty	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
30.35	May	30.58+23		30.40	+05
29.22	July			29.16	—06
25.47	Oct			25.60	+13
25.00	Dec			25.10	+10

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 30.75, lowest 30.33, range 42 points. Market smaller. Some long liquidation.

Liverpool Market 5th April 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.72	May	17.95+23	18.07+35	17.87+15	
17.15	July	17.41+26	17.49+34	17.29+14	
15.00	Oct			15.12+12	
14.35	Jan			14.49+14	
14.19	Mar	14.40+21		14.31+12	
	Egyptian				
21.10	May			21.10—	
18.92	Nov			19.05+13	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 300,000. (2) Weather continues cool. Moderate rains in the east. More rain is predicted. General buying continues. Market firm. Spot sales 10,000.

(3) May highest 18.11, lowest 17.85, range 26 points.

(4) Market advanced on local buying, bullish week ending figures, unfavourable weather and good spot sales. Market eased on long liquidation.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Although reaction expected, good demand and strength of spots likely to force the market higher ultimately."

	Liverpool, April. 5. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10.000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian sales include yesterday	5 000
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. Americans Spot good dand	18.80
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	22.30

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, April. 7. To-day's price.
April	—
May	17.84—03
June	—
July	17.26—03
Aug.	—
Sept.	15.15—03
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
December	—
January	14.55—06
Feb.	—
Mar,	—
April	—
Egyptians—May	20.90
July	20.80
Nov.	19.00

CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, April 5. To-day's Price
April	18.01+15
May	17.87+15
June	17.67+14
July	17.29+14
August	16.55+09
September	15.82+09
October	15.12+12
November	14.77+12
December	14.66+12
January	14.49+14
February	14.40+13
March	14.31+12
April	14.25+11
Tone—Easy,	

ADDITIONAL COTTON—QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, April. 5.
M.G. Bengal Good	12.05
,, ,, Fully Good	12.45
,, ,, Fine	12.85
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.75
,, ,, Fully Good	13.25
,, ,, Fine	13.75
M. G. Broach, Good	14.60
,, ,, Fully Good	15.50
,, ,, Fine	15.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.95
,, ,, Fully Good	11.35
,, ,, Fine	12.75

EGYPTIAN OTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, April. 5 To-day's price
March	—
April	21.10 unchanged
May	21.10 ,,
June	21.05—01
July	21.00—03
August	20.70—03
September	20.20+03
October	19.45+08
November	19.05+13
December	18.95+13
January	18.85+13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, April. 5.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8.000
,, Export to Great Britain	4000
,, Exports to Continent	1000
Futures at New York	
,, ,, ,, May	30.38+.03
,, ,, ,, July	29.16—,06
,, ,, ,, October	25.60+.13
,, ,, ,, Dec.	25.10+.
Spot Cotton at New York	30.56+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	31.00+.25
Futures ,, ,, May	30.64+.08
,, ,, ,, July	29.08+.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	63 7/8

WHEAT.

	London, April 5.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN A/M Paid sellers	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Buyers	30/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Sellers	44/6
Tone—Firmer	
Wheat afloat to U. K. Qrs.	292000
Wheat cargo, Barlatta Russo 63 1/2 lbs April shipmenf Paid for	42/9
Wheat cargo Southerns March Paid	46/9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Apr. 7.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0

Linseed, Brown Bold	12 1 0 12 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 9 0 12 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0 15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0 14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	68 0 0 13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0 13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0 12 8 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0 10 8 0
Barley	33 0 0
Castorseed	74 0 0 14 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0 5 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, April/May	6 14 0
Wheat, August/September	7 3 0
Linseed, April/May	12 8 9
Linseed Sept.	12 15 9
Groundnuts A/M	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/M	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	73 14 0

METALS.

	London, April. 5.
English best Selected Copper	£ 69 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	,, 65 3/8
Copper Braziers	,, 87 1/2
Yellow Metal	,, 8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 15/16
TIN BLOCK	267 1/2

BRASS

	Bombay, Apr. 7. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	4	0
Do	1	65	4	0
Do	1 1/4	65	4	0
Do	1 1/2	65	4	0
Do	1 3/4	65	4	0
Do	2	65	4	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Apr. 7, per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	75	0	0
Copper	1/	76	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	76	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	77	0	0
Copper	2/	77	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64	0	0
,, ,, 1		65	0	0
,, ,, ,, 1/4 to 1 1/2,				
,, ,, ,, 1 3/4 to 2		65	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

	Bombay, April. 7. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40-1	1	13	6
Japan	No. 42-2	2	0	6
Japan	No. 20	1	1	9
Japan	No. 32	1	9	6

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, April. 5.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April Sellers	28/—
July Sellers	26/9
July/Sept. Sellers	24 1/8
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/5 1/2
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/5 1/2
Tone:—Inactive	
	London, April. 5.
Cuban Sugar April sellers	26/

LINSEED.

	London, April. 5.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Near value	£ 19 3/8
Tone.—Firmer small trade	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
April./Paid	37
May/Aug Value	37
Linseed afloat Tons	62,000
	London April 5.
Linseed La Plate A/M	lb 17 7/8
Tone—firm—holders asking considerable advance—not much doing.	
Cottonseed Bombay A/M Sellers	£ 10
Castorseed Bombay A/M Sellers	,, 24

RUBBER.

	London, April. 5.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May/June	11 3/4
Tone	
Plantation First Latex Crepe A.	12 1/2
Tone:—Steadier not much doing	

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, April 7, Rs.	A.	P
Khadi	1	2	0
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb.	1	8	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1	7	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay.			
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	9
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	7	0
Diamond Chula per lb	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7.8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	7	2	0
Phoenix per piece	7	2	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	2	0
Hindustan per piece	7	2	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—			
Pearl per piecce			
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	10	0
Bombay United per piece	8	10	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	9	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April, 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April. 5, 1924.

Cotton	7400 Bales
Wheat	5228 Cwts.
Linseed	8648 ,,
Rape, etc.	4256 ,,
Gingellyseed	706 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	10 ,,
Castorseed	3625 ,,
Rice	4365 ,,
Myrabollams	2029 ,,
Cottonseed	3049 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	646 ,,
Juwar	1424 ,,
Masur	735 ,,
Barley	Nil ,,
Bajri	495 ,,
Coal	1692 Tons

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, Apl. 7.

The market opened to-day round about yesterday's closing levels and in the evening saw a drop of 2d. per cwt. in old crop. The market rules steady with very little business doing.

To-day's off-take for local consumtions amounts to 4400 bags showing a good demand for spot sugar though ready prices have been improved by 4 annas. Java reports somewhat easier market.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazaar:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready 26-4 as per cwt.

Shipment March sh. 28-1 per cwt.
Shipment April sh. 27-11 per cwt. FBH
Shipment June/July sh. 25-4 per cwt. FBH
Shipment July/Sept. sh. 24-3 per cwt. FBH
Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 25-12 to 26.

(Continued from column 1.)

supplies of seed have contributed to an increased production of oil both here and on the Continent, and this and lower prices have enabled the consuming industries to replenish stocks. Cotton oils continue in poor demand, and prices are again lower, without attracting much business. Crude (Egyptian and Bombay) offers freely at £40, while soapmakers' grade of refined can be bought at £44 per ton naked ex-Hull mill. Crude Soya oil, of which there is a better supply, is steady at £45, but palm-kernel oil at £41 is lower in sympathy with kernels, and demand not great. Rape oil is lower on spot at £46, and also easier forward.

In the oilseed section linseed has continued to decline, and though there is some revival of interest, demand is not active, as crushers here and in Europe appear to have pretty well covered their immediate requirements. Plate is quoted £18 10s on spot and £18 2s 6d. February/March shipment. Cottonseed has been neglected, Black Egyptian is offering at £12 15s and Bombay at £10 5s March/April. Soya beans are weak, with ready sellers but few buyers.

COAL

CARDIFF, March 19.

Influenced by the situation in the mining industry, the pressure for prompt supplies of Welsh coal continues unabated. Until the date upon which a strike is threatened collieries are heavily committed, and buyers now encounter considerable difficulty in arranging new stems. New business in consequence is becoming restricted so far as prompt loading is concerned, and with very little unsold coal available to exchange hands, the upward movement in prices is arrested. Attention is concentrated on executing existing obligations, and meantime prices are strongly maintained on the improved plane. Certain supplies have been booked speculatively, and the trend of events in the wage negotiations will determine whether or not these will be unloaded: a development which may precipitate reaction. Forward inquiry is steady and present quotations are upheld, demand being evenly distributed.

Admiralty collieries are fully booked, with 32s. 6d. demanded for available supplies and second grades between 30s.-31s. Dry coals meet a steady demand, and prices hold strong at 28s. 6d. bests and 27s. 6d. ordinaries. Monmouthshire collieries still experience a steady flow of new business, and prices are very firm on the basis of 30s.-31s. Black Veins, 30s. full options Western Valleys, 28s. Easterns. Small coals are firm and tightly held at 23s. bests, 22s. 6d. good bunkers, 20s. 22s. 6d. others, with inferiors steady around 17s.-19s. Coke meets a modest demand, mostly inland, and prices are just held at 39s.-41s. ordinaries and 50s. bests. Patent fuel is very quiet, but the high price of smalls holds prices steady at 29s. 6d.-32s.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

A WELL-FOUGHT DRAW.

VISITORS' SPLENDID DEFENCE.

CUSTOMS (2) DRAW WITH POONA RIFLES (2).

With half a dozen of the Poona Rangers the Poona Rifles in the second round of the Aga Khan Tournament drew with the Customs on Monday evening when an excellent game was witnessed. The Customs are considered the best local side and the first goal in their favour gave the impression that they were going to have an easy win. The Poona players took some time to settle down but their attack was in not so effective at the start. A hot pace was kept up right through the game and both sides exhibited clever stick work. Phillips in the Poona defence and Herbert Lynn for the Customs both played a splendid game. Lynn already has the reputation of being one of the finest players in the defensive ranks but Phillips' judgment and alacrity were surprising. He was responsible for some very dangerous clearances and had it not been for his timely interception the Customs would certainly have scored the winning goal in last few minutes of the usual time.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The local inside forwards broke through the visitors' half line and within two minutes from the start Castellino shot the first goal. The Poona quintette got possession from the bully and made several feeble efforts their wing forwards missing several passes, and managed to secure a penalty corner but O'Brien shot over his mark. Midfield play followed and a hard tussle ensued between the Customs forwards and the opposing halves which lasted for over five minutes. Two free hits took Poona to the Customs area, when Customs back was pulled up for obstruction resulting in a penalty corner. A stinging shot by Gidney was well stopped and cleared by Cowton.

Symonds and Phillips time again repelled the Customs attack, the latter being more prominent for his cool play. The visitors got a move on but shot wide. A twenty-five in their own area gave the Customs possession and Singlehurst ran down the left wing and centred to Davis who shot the second goal the ball rolling over the goal line off the goalie's pads. There were still five minutes for half time and the Poona forwards made strenuous efforts to score.

After several attempts by the local team, McKenzie the Poona pivotal man got possession and sending it well ahead raced Giles for possession. Cowtin in the meantime ran out but instead of playing the ball waited for it to go out. McKenzie however controlled and a momentary struggle on the goal line gave possession to O'Brien who shot into an open goal. Two minutes later half time was announced.

White the enthusiastic supporters of the local side recovered their breath after shouting and screeching, others speculated on the chances of each team. The Customs were undoubtedly the favourites. With a lead of the odd goal in three, the Customs took charge of the attacking operations on resumption and severely tested the Poona defence where Massey, Symonds and Phillips put up a severe opposition. The inside forwards of the visiting side got away several time but Lynn snatched the ball away every time. Ten minutes elapsed before Poona had a chance. McKenzie and O'Brien togethes broke through the Customs backs and the latter hit hard at the goal but Cowton was not to be caught napping and for the first time in the game had the good sense to kick-out. The visitors now asserted themselves and were constantly on the offensive, the inside trio waiting for a suitable opening. At last McKenzie got through and pushed the ball. Cowton in clearing fell over and O'Brien netted the ball before the goalie recovered. Having drawn level half way in the second period the Poona Rifles played with renewed vigour and pinned the Customs to their own half in the last five minutes securing two consecutive penalty corners both of which proved abortive. The final whistle signalled a cross-over and an extra ten minutes allowed. Both teams in turn were on the offensive in the extra period the Poona Rifles being first. The strain of such a fast game became evident towards the end and no issue was arrived at.

Teams were:—

Poona Rifles:—Van Ingen; Symonds and Phillips; Gidney, Massey and Brown; Wright O'Brien, McKenzie, Tyrrell and F. Brewin.

Customs:—Cowton; Lynn and Potts; Giles, Godfrey and Thornber; Gerrard, Hassett, Castellino, Davis and Singlehurst.

Referees:—Messrs. Kapadia and C. De Souza.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Igatpuri vs. Hornets.

Referees: Messrs. Nagporewala and Reporter

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY TOURNAMENT FINALS

The Hard Court Tennis Tournament started this year under the auspises of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, had its final matches staged yesterday, when before a crowded gallery of enthusiastic spectators the final matches in Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles were played out. The protagonists of the day were Raja Iyer and Bhagvat versus Naoroji and Wadia in the former and Mrs. Rao and R. A. Wagle versus Mrs. Clayton and Jeejeebhoy in the latter event. The result of the day's matches are given below.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.

R. S. Rala Iyer and N. B. Bhagvat beat N. F. Naoroji and A. R. Wadia, 12-10, 2-6, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Mrs. Row and R. A. Wagle beat Mrs. Clayton and Jeejeebhoy, 6-3, 6-3.

An extraordinary degree of interest was witnessed in the final of the gentlemen's doubles because of the fact that the finalists were representatives of the Hindu and Parsee Communities. On the last occasion when these couples had met, it was only after a Homeric struggle with set score standing at the quite record figure of 25-23 that Raja Iyer and Bhagvat were able to dispose of their persistent opponents. The match it is true resulted ultimately in a win for the Hindu Couple, but Naoroji and Wadia saw to it that the victors had to sweat for victory.

The anticipations of the public were fully borne out by the result in the Mixed Doubles contest when in the final match of this event Mrs. Rao and Wagle beat Mrs. Clayton and Jeejeebhoy in two straight sets of 6-3, 6-3. The success of Mrs. Rao and partner is due in a large measure to the excellent understanding existing between them. There never was an unseemly clash with unhappy results on their side, whereas Jeejeebhoy was caught napping several times when he was out to extricate his partner from awkward situations. Mrs. Clayton played a dashing bold game occasionally non-plussing Wagle even by the force of her strokes.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

After the matches were out the Championship cups and the individual prizes were presented to the winners and runners—up by Mrs. Saraya daughter of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. Lady Purshottamdas who was to have been present was unavoidably absent owing to indisposition. Mr. M. M. Amersey on behalf of the Tournament Committee thanked all those who have helped to make the Tournament a success. He thanked the various Gymkhanas who had helped by placing their courts at the disposal of the Tournament Committee. He also expressed the Committee's indebtedness to the donors of the various Trophies. Sir Purshottamdas congratulated winners on their success and expressed the hope that it would be a great success next year, when it is played before the Western India Tournament. He congratulated Mr. Maitra the Secretary of the Tournament Committee for running the Tournament through to such huge success.

The following is the list of Winners:—

Gentlemen's Singles—G. Perkins—The Maharaja of Natore Challenge Cup presented by the Maharaja.

Gentlemen's Doubles—H. B. Bhagvat and R. S. Raja Iyer—The Dongre Challenge Cup presented by Dr. Dongre of the Blamrat for in memory of his late father.

Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Row and Wagle—The Khatau Challenge Cup presented by Mr. D. M. Khatau.

BOXING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Spirited fighting was seen at the Boxing Tournament organised by Mr. E. R. Fisher with the approval of the Army Sports Control Board at the Empire Theatre, last night, when both civilian and military contestants took part. Especially keen bouts took place between Barbaro and Lewis (which was declared to be a draw), and Calderbank and Troubridge which the latter won on points.

The following were the results:—

Herman Isaacs, 8st. (Calcutta) beat R. P. O'Hearn (Auxiliary Force Champion), 8st on points; Private Black (Camerons) 11st beat Will Wright, 10st 12lbs (Calcutta) the latter retiring at the end of the third round; Denis Barbaro, East-Indian Railway (Allahabad) 9st. 13lbs, and Corpl. Lewis (South Wales Borderers) 10st 12lbs) drew; Corpl. Gibbs 10st 5lbs, (Lincolns) beat Sergt. White (Auxiliary Force) Lucknow 10st 3lbs. The latter retired at the end of the third round, Pte Troubridge 10st 4lbs, (South Wales Borderers) beat Corpl. Calderbank 10st 3lbs (Camerons) on points. Lce Corpl Younfi 8st 6lbs (Camerons) beat Pte. Sergeant, Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment. Khasagpur, 8st 4lbs on points and in the Light Heavy Weight contest, Corpl. Kelly (Auxiliary Force Khasagpur) knocked out Lce-Corpl Day (South Wales Borderers) in the first round. At the conclusion of boxing, cups were presented by Major-General Cubitt.

ELTON TOURNAMENT

The result of Elton Hockey Tournament match on Saturday (5th inst.) is as under:—

Britannia Sporting Club beat Berchman's Athletic Union by 4 goals to 2 goals.

To-day's (Tuesday's) games:—

5-30 p.m. "Jacob Circle United." vs Byculla "Buffs."

AIRMEN ON WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, April 7.

The American airmen on the world flight whose start was delayed owing to an engine trouble have left Seattle and arrived at Prince Rupert.—Reuter.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, April 7.

New York.—In the International Chess Tournament the leading position at the end of the fifteenth round was held by Capablanca with 9½ points. Doctor Lasker had 8½ with one game adjourned. Alekhin had 8½, Reti 8 and Yates last 3½ with one game adjourned.—Reuter.

C. WARD BY-ELECTION.

MR. VENKATRAM'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your valued columns to thank my friends and supporters for the ungrudging help they have given me in connection with the last C. Ward by-election. For various reasons, the election proved an unequal contest. The actual polling, apart from the proxy votes of private firms, was considerably below 1,800 even on the imperfect register of 12,000 voters. This shows how little interest the constituency took in the election, and the voting cannot be regarded as a test vote in any sense. Mr. Vithaldas's superiority in men, money and motor cars has told, so far as the last election is concerned, and I do not grudge him his success. Even more than this, it will be interesting news to many of the voters that Mr. Vithaldas's success was due in a large measure to the dead-set made against me by a small coterie of capitalists and landlords, who strained every nerve to get Mr. Vithaldas in, when repeated attempts to make me retire from the contest failed. Some gentlemen for whom I have always entertained high regard, blamed my persistence and wanted me to retire. I stood to the last minute, however, letting the actual poll decide the result in order to vindicate the right of a worker to oppose a capitalist. In view of this, I am sure these gentlemen will forgive my refusal to accept their advice, undoubtedly well meant.

I have never been blind to the disadvantages that I was labouring under in the contest, but I have tried to make up for them as far as possible, by personal exertions, and by the loyalty and devotion of a small band of friends—workers like myself. No consideration made them waver for a moment in their determination to help me, and it is not possible for me to thank them adequately. I do not mention names, for it would be invidious to do so, and I know they do not need any special assurance from me of my heart felt gratitude. I beg, however, to tender my grateful thanks to all those supporters who, at considerable inconvenience, in the hot sun, and unasked, came to help me not only by recording their votes but also by getting others to do so.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my sense of obligation to the Nationalist newspapers—English, Gujarati and Marathi which extended to me the utmost hospitality, and to many of my fellow journalists who have been extremely generous in their sympathy towards my candidature.—Yours etc.

D. VENKATRAM.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

HARASSING POOR STALL-KEEPERS.

STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE.

Before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates composed of Messrs. S. P. Jivandass and Chotalal at the Esplanade Police Court Ebrahim Joosab and Ali Amir were hauled up for causing obstruction by exposing their articles in a public place on the 4th March 1924 at about 3 p.m.

Inspector Khen conducted the prosecution and Mr. J. C. Forbes, Pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused occupy the window sills of Messrs. Treacher & Co. at Esplanade Road and create a nuisance by attracting a crowd before their stalls and by shouting out the prices. The defence was that owing to the refusal of the accused to give illegal gratification to the Police Constables they were dragged to Court. No article was ever placed on the ground and they never shout out the prices as the value of each article is distinctly labelled.

In his examination-in-chief, Police Constable No. 1946 deposed that he was deputed on special duty to arrest hawkers of stall-keepers between Bori Bunder and Esplanade Road who caused obstruction to traffic. Mr. Bowen, the Public Prosecutor and the Manager of the Central Bank, had complained to the Police about the nuisance caused by hawkers at the Esplanade Road and Medows Street Corner.

The Manager of Treacher & Co. had also complained of this nuisance. On the day in question both the accused were shouting and had collected a crowd in front of their stalls which caused obstruction to traffic. The accused had some of their articles spread on the ground. They were thrice warned before not to use the window sills or any portion of the footpath.

Dr. Kaikhusroo Sorabji Engineer examined by Mr. Forbes, said:—"I am a medical officer. I sit at Messrs. Treacher & Co's shop at Esplanade Road. I know the accused. They occupy a window each of Treacher's shop. They never spread their wares on the ground. I have never heard them shout. I have never seen a crowd collect in front of them. I have often seen Police Constables demand illegal gratifications from the accused. I have seen with my own eyes Police Constables hammer hawkers if they refuse to give 'bukshis' to the police sepoys.

I do not know whether the accused pay any rent to Treacher & Co.,

Kaikhusroo Manockji Suntoke, examined, said:—"I am the Manager of Messrs. Treacher & Co. at Esplanade Road. I know both the accused. There is a third stall of books besides the two stalls owned by accused on the window sills of my shop. I have never heard any of the accused shouting. I have never seen a crowd collect in front of them. They use the window sills only. They never spread any of their articles on the ground.

HARASSING THE ACCUSED.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Forbes stated that the motive of dragging the accused to Court was to harass them as they had declined to give illegal gratification to the Police. The prosecution had stated that Mr. Bowen had complained to the police about the obstruction caused by the accused, but that was only an invention. Mr. Bowen is a respectable attorney and he would have been the best witness for the prosecution, but he has not been cited. Instead the police has brought half-penny, two-penny witnesses, as subordinates and a peon whose evidence was shattered in cross-examination. They were told by the Police to give evidence just the previous day. Mr. Langrana, the only respectable prosecution witness has not supported the Police and he has frankly told the Court that he never heard nor saw the accused.

On the other hand examining the respectable defence witness, like Dr. Engineer and Mr. Suntoke the Court could easily find out the motive of the prosecution. It is conclusively proved that the accused never utilised any portion of the foot-path nor did they shout. It is also proved that no crowd collected in front of them so as to be an obstruction to traffic. Proceeding Mr. Forbes said that he would like to invite the Court's attention to one very important fact that the third stall of second-hand books is likely to attract a crowd and purchasers of second-hand books have to make a selection—to examine the condition of the book, mark the author and notice the edition. They therefore linger at the shop longer than any purchaser of an ordinary every-day-required article. The second-hand book-seller was not arrested because he must have pleased the Police Constables. On such evidence the Court ought to acquit the accused.

Addressing for the prosecution Mr. Khen stated that the hawker nuisance was increasing and that the Corner of Esplanade Road and Medows Street was a busy corner and the use of the windows by the accused was causing an obstable to traffic. The Manager of Treacher & Co. had complained of hawkers who did not pay him whereas he does not complain of the accused. Many complaints have also been received from people in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Forbes:—Why have not you produced them?

After hearing both sides their Worships decided that no obtacle was caused by using the windows and warned the accused not to shout or use any portion of the road. They ordered the accused to be acquitted.

HAULED UP A SECOND TIME.

On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Polic Court before the Honorary composed of Messrs. Thakersey and Vania, Ali Amir (the second accused in the last case) was again hauled up for causing obstruction in a public place by exposing articles.

Inspector Khen prosecuted and Mr. J. C. Forbes, Pleader, defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Forbes stated that accused with one other was prosecuter previous day before an Honorary Bench and it was decided by their Worships that accused could use the window sill of Treacher & Co. In that case an allegation of demanding illegal gratification was made against the Police. The Police having had a miserable defeat the previous day and smarting under the allegation made against them, they have started a campaign of tyranny. At the time of his arrest accused was spreading his wares on the window sill and only some three hours had elapsed after his acquittal by the learned Magistrates.

Their Worships:—We would like to hear the prosecution case.

Mr. Forbes:—Then I object to this case going on as the accused cannot be tried again for the same offence.

Mr. Thakersey:—We can hear this case. This is a fresh charge.

Mr. Khen stated that accused were warned and discharged and they could not, therefore, use the same place again.

Mr. Forbes:—The warning was against utilising a portion of the road and not against the window sills.

P. C. No. 1175 deposed that the accused had articles spread on the ground and was also shouting and a crowd of about 50 people had collected there. I arrested him and took him to the Police Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Forbes, witness said: "There were articles on the ground. Accused was standing on the ground. Police Constable No. 1946 was with me. He accompanied me upto Bori Bunder. He had asked me to take over the case in my name and himself remained a witness. We have not called witnesses as they wanted sub-poenas.

Mr. Vania:—Did you take down their names?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Vania:—Why are their names not on the charge sheet?

Mr. Khen:—Owing to the mill-hands' strike I am over-worked and I did not examine the charge sheet before it was presented in Court. My Sub-inspector has done so. The omission of the witnesses' names is a clerical error. I shall not call further evidence.

Continuing, Mr. Khen stated that purchasers collected in front of the accused's stall and created a hindrance to traffic at a very busy corner of the road.

Mr. Vania:—Suppose I put an electrical device in the window of my shop and a crowd is attracted whom will you prosecute the crowd or me?

Mr. Khen:—Under English law I would prosecute the shop owner.

Mr. Vania:—We live in India and we are governed by Indian law.

Mr. Forbes stated that hundreds of shops in Bombay abutted on the road and the purchasers have to stand on the road. All the pan-wallas and Bidiwallas have such small stalls and in spite of that they are permitted by the Police to carry on their trade and the Municipality grants them licenses.

Mr. Vania (to Mr. Forbes):—Has your client got a hawker's license?

Mr. Forbes:—In the first place my client is not a hawker. Besides license is only to be obtained for utilising a piece of ground belonging either to Government or to the Municipality or the Improvement Trust.

In acquitting the accused their Worships held that the accused was legally entitled to use the window sill and it was no fault of his if a crowd collected in front of his stall.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Mr. Gulam Husain F. Chinoy of the Bombay Garage was placed before Mr. H. H. Dastur on Monday for rash and negligent driving.

Sergt. F. Rahn who conducted the prosecution said that on the 4th April at about 5 p.m. the accused coming from the direction of Kethridge Road and when at the Junction of Wodehouse Road collided with Taxi No. 7656 coming from the opposite direction with the result that the front mudguard of the taxi was damaged. Corporal Martin in giving evidence for the prosecution said that he was an eye witness and did not hear the accused sounding his motor horn.

Mr. Chinoy pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that he was on the proper side of the road and that he turned to his left to avoid the collision. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15 considering it was his first offence.

IRANI IN TROUBLE.

Sub-Inspector Tavde appeared before Mr. Khandalawala at the Girgaum Police Court, to obtain Summons against Rashid Kodadad Irani, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Restaurant situated at the Junction of Sandhurst and New Charney Roads for selling Goa Lottery Tickets and also a search warrant to search the eating house for tickets and such other documents relating to the Goa Lottery Tickets.

Police Prosecutor Mankar in applying for the above said that Mr. Tavde visited the Restaurant on the 21st February and noticed Goa Lottery Tickets exhibited in a show case and that he was sold a ticket of Hospicio de Sagrado No. 04562, which transaction amounted to publishing a proposal to pay any sum of any event or contingency relative so applicable to the drawing of any tickets in Goa Lottery and thereby the accused committed an offence punishable under Section 294A of the I.P.C.

Mr. P. Godhino with Mr. Jangalwala appeared for the accused. Mr. Godhino applied for time which was granted.

A DESPERADO SENTENCED.

Mr. Thakkar at the Mazagaon Police Court on Monday examined Mr. N. Turner in the case in which a desperado, Bhagwani Bhoja, was charged with being in possession of a revolver and cartridges without a license. Mr. Turner in his evidence said that he saw the revolver in the hand of the accused and had also seen him throwing it away when Bhagwania was being chased. The accused in his defence said that the revolver was not his and pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted Bhagwania to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

MILL-STRIKER'S RELIEF FUND.

We have received a sum of Rs. ten only, from Mr. Byram Khambatta towards the above-mentioned fund.

STRIKERS' RELIEF.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla has received the following contributions towards the strikers' families relief fund:—

Mr. L. E. Tarsey	... ...	Rs. 25
Mahomedbhai Hoibibhai Lalji	... ...	„ 25
Mr. P. S. Bharucha	... ...	„ 10
Mr. Behram Khumbatta through Mr. B. F. Bharucha.	... ...	„ 10

TONY CAPSIZES.

On Saturday at 10 p.m. a collision occurred in the Bombay Harbour between Port Trust launch "Princess II" and a tony with the result that the tony was capsized.

It appears that the launch was proceeding to Bunard Pier from Par Pao, when near the Cross Island she saw a tony in front trying to cross her. The launch blew the whistle twice and a khalasi from the launch shouted out to the tindal to get out of the way, but no notice was taken of the warning. The Sarang of the launch then asked the launch to be stopped, but as she was going full speed ahead, she could not be stopped at once with the result that it struck the tony in front capsizing it. The serang of the launch then threw lifebuoys and rescued the tindal and his two khalasis and took them on to his launch along with the sails of the tony which were found floating in the sea. The tony was not damaged.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN MUNSHI.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on Thursday of Khan Saheb Munshi Fariduddin, an eminent Munshi, a descendant of Munshi Nizamuddin of Poona, author of "Short History of India," translator of "Gulistan" and Military Law (Lashkari Aain). Munshi Fariduddin came to Bombay in the year 1865, and soon established himself as the best Munshi in Bombay. Among his pupils may be reckoned eminent Civilians, and military officials, including General Townshend, the Defender of Kut. At the time of the first great epidemic in Bombay, he was one of the very few who risked his life in attending to the plague-striken patients at Colaba. It was largely owing to his exertions that plague hospitals were started at Colaba and it was in the recognition of his services that the title of Khan Saheb was conferred upon him. He also succeeded in founding two dispensaries for the poor, one at Colaba, and the other at Arthur Bunder. The deceased also took an active part in spreading education among the poor of Colaba. He also liberally contributed towards the education of indigent youths, helped them without permitting his name to be disclosed.

Official and Personal.

There was a farewell dinner party at Government House, Maymyo, on 5th April to Major-General Sir Fane and Lady Fane.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma attended the Burma Athletic sports meeting on the 5th afternoon and presented the prizes.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL EXAMS

I.—INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

The following candidates have passed the above Examination:—

CLASS I (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

J V Akkarappatty; S S Sirur.

CLASS II.

G H A Agha; B M Agnihotri; M S Bose; T V Balasubramaniam; D B Barve; P M Chaubal; B A Contractor; A M Gaonkar; R B Ghatge; G R Hegde; P Z Hla; J Jadeja; F P Khambatta; S S Khot; N Kulkarni; D K Marphatia; N G Masur; S Oltol; M R Patel; M V Patel; F M Patrawala; A H Sapre; N R Yardi.

PASS.

A M Y Desai; D A Deshpande; B M Joshi G M Karajgi; C Maung; S K Samnabhadu.

II.—EXAM. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.C.

CLASS I.

Thet Su Maung.

CLASS II.

J G Athavale; S S Bhat; V P Buole; S K Bhome; C A Borndey; T D Habbu; S R Iyengar; B Y Maung; K Maung; Pe M Maung; S V Nadgouda; G G Nawathe; K R Patel; S S Patel; T B Pawar; R P Talati; Lu Tun; Myat Tha; G G Vichare; D G Walawalkar; G K Yadav; A Abkhan; D B Basnyat; M Y Bhandarkar; R B Deshpande; C A Gideon; B S Gupta; R T Mehtaji; K C Naik; M G Ganithan; S B Patel; V N Vadhawkar; M K Varghese; G D'Souza; B H Ghatikar; M A S Iyengar; S N Caristian; P Kochunni; A de L Machado; P K Menon; San Ba.

PASS.

R Roy.

MARWARI AGRAVAL CONFERENCE.

SITTINGS AT CAWNPORE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, April 5.

The proceedings of the Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha began at 2 p.m. to-day with songs by the girls of the Balika Vidyalaya. The students of the Marwari Vidalaya then recited a prayer which was followed by a welcome poem of Lala Baijnath Chamarwala.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Seth Kamalapati, the Chairman of the Reception Committee then delivered his speech. He extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and gave a brief history of the Marwari Agrawal of Cawnpore. He referred to their efforts of public activity and social work and narrated the causes which led him to invite the Mahasabha at Cawnpore. Speaking about Dharma he said this feeling among the Marwaris is generally blind. Dharma ought to be accommodated to the place and time. He then referred to the general conception of fatalism common among the Marwaris.

The Chairman, after condemning superstitious practices and the custom of child marriages turned to the misuse of money. He enumerated many items where money is either squandered like water or given away in charity indiscriminately. Speaking about trade he said in his opinion it was in the hands of the Whites and that the Indian traders were mere brokers and agents. He thought that without a change in the exchange and currency policy and protection Indian trade could flourish. Finally, the Chairman requested the Marwaris to take part in any agitation which was calculated to remove the above difficulties. He further deplored the general lack of respect and national pride among the Marwaris.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After this address the formal election of the President took place. The President was garlanded among loud applause. Seth Anand Lalaji Poddar in the course of his address thanked the Marwaris for the high honour conferred on him and appealed for cooperation to make the Mahasabha a success. He then gave a very brief history of the Mahasabha and thanked the enthusiastic workers of his community. He heartily praised the services rendered by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to his community and to the country at large and declared that his community would take no time to rise, if men like Seth Jamnalalji came forward. He commended the work done by Sriyut Jaydevji Govindharre which is very essential to remove the licentiousness which is so rampant in the community. He urged upon the necessity of a Working Committee which would go from place to place to collect funds and to see that the resolutions of the Mahasabha are carried out. He suggested Rajasthan as the centre from which the Working Committee should begin its work. He condemned the indifference which the Marwaris show to their native place where heroes like Rana Fratap, Amarsingh, Durgadas, Shivaji were born. In conclusion he pointed out the necessity of increasing funds and establishing branch Panchayats. He believed that the social evil would disappear with an appeal for cooperation, to those who are indifferent to the Mahasabha.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JALGOAN, April 7.

The Maharashtra Provincial Conference held their sessions on the 27th and 28th April under the presidentship of Sjt. Gangadhara Rao Deshpande. The Khadi Exhibition opens on the 26th.

CHAROTAR EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A gathering of the past and present students of the Vinay Mandir of the Charotar Education Society will be held on Saturday the 12th instant. On Sunday will be celebrated the 8th anniversary of the Society.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers, lecture and cinema film on "Modern Methods of Building Construction" at the Seamen's Institute, Ballard Estate, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 12.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	5.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-20	9- 0

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GUZDER:—Ardeshir Nowroji Guzder of Bull & Co., died yesterday. Funeral this morning at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite Clock Tower.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 8 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 28m; Sunset 6h. 54m.
Apl 9 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 27m; Sunset 6h. 54m.
Apl 10 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 26m; Sunset 6h. 55m
Apl 11 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 25m; Sunset 6h. 55m.
Apl 12 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 55m.
Apl 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 24m; Sunset 6h. 56m.
Apl 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 23m; Sunset 6h. 56m
Apl 15 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 22m; Sunset 6h. 56.

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.

An Exhibition of Mr. Phadke's fine art works will be opened on the 9th instant in the Queen Victoria Theatre, Main Road, Surat.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

RUNG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ.

The above amateur Natya Samaj will stage the well-known Marathi play "Manapamaan" of Mr. Khadilkar at 9-0 p.m. to-day at the Bombay Theatre.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with Mails from London of 3rd instant, left Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 5th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 19 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (8th April) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

"POST WAR DEVELOPMENTS IN AERONAUTICS."

An Illustrated lantern lecture will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m., on "Post-War Developments in Aeronautics," by Mr. H. V. Martin, when all are welcome.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE T. G. A.

The First General Meeting of the Technical Graduates' Association of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, will be held in the New Buildings, Kings Circle, Matunga on Sunday, (the 13th inst.,) at 5 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th April 1924, to 6 a.m. of 7th April, 1924:—

Small-pox attacks 15 deaths 4. Cholera attacks nil deaths nil. Plague attacks 8 deaths 8. Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 118.

Total mortality this day last year 121.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the South Indians in Bombay was held on Sunday last, at Ramchandra Mansions, Girgaum, to discuss and settle the by-laws of a Housing Society for the South Indians. Considering the hardships that the members and particularly the low-salaried members of the community suffer in the matter of housing accommodation, it was resolved to establish a housing Society on Co-Operative lines and Mr. N. V. Sarma was authorised to do everything connected with the registration of the Society. It was also resolved to register the Society as a Co-partnership Tenancy one with a subscribed share capital of Rs. 2,00,000/- divided into 40,000 shares of Re. 5 each.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS
RECEIVED
IN
MARBLES, TILES,
ASBESTOS-SHEETS .
CEMENT, ETC. .
PRICES LOWEST.
Apply
Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.
20 A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 2509.

MYSORE PIG IRON
PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

BUSINESS MEN!
Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.
The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—
1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholder and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board, and is in use by the B. Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Acountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, (1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.
PUBLISHERS:
MESSRS RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Attention!
Doctors, Chemists, Druggists & Merchants
GET THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICES
from
Direct Importers & Sole Agents
B.G. Jack & Co.,
Manufacturers' Representatives
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Sole Agents to E. TOSSE & Co.
KALLE & Co., and to leading German Manufacturers of Drugs, Glassware and Surgical goods, etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

NO FIRM HAS TO PAY INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX
when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp
Nagindas & Maneklal
30, Hanuman Building,
Horniji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
TELE: No. 22560.

NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st April.

The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1924.

A CHALLENGE TO TRUTH.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Andrews have just cause to be surprised at the statement of Mr. Duncan in the South African Union Assembly that the Class Areas Bill does not constitute a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of July 1914. Mr. Duncan's statement is all the more extraordinary since, as Mr. Andrews points out in his interview, care was taken by the parties to the settlement to have all the cards placed on the table and there could not possibly be any room for doubt. Further, Mr. Duncan himself was a Minister at the time and was fully posted in the details of the negotiations. In these circumstances, Mr. Duncan's present statement comes as a direct challenge to truth. As Mahatma Gandhi observes, the passive resistance struggle in South Africa, which the Indians had carried on for eight years, enduring untold sufferings and making heroic sacrifices, would not have been abandoned if Indians had not been sure that the South African Government had definitely agreed to redress all the grievances which were the subject-matter of the struggle.

Mahatma Gandhi himself, who negotiated the settlement, entertained not the least doubt on the point as may be seen from the following passage in the farewell message which he addressed to the Indian and European public of South Africa just before leaving the Colony and which he handed to Reuter's agent at Cape Town:

"A word about the settlement, and what it means. In my humble opinion it is the Magna Charta of our liberty in this land. I give it the historic name, not because it gives us rights which we have never enjoyed and which are in themselves new or striking, but because it has come to us after eight years' strenuous suffering, that has involved the loss of material possessions and of precious lives. I call it our Magna Charta because it marks a change in the policy of the Government towards us and establishes our right not only to be consulted in matters affecting us, but to have our reasonable wishes respected. *It moreover confirms the theory of the British Constitution that there should be no legal racial inequality between different subjects of the Crown, no matter how much practice may vary according to local circumstances.* Above all the settlement may well be called our Magna Charta, because it has vindicated Passive Resistance as a lawful weapon, and has given a new strength to our community; and I consider it an infinitely superior force to that of the vote, which history shows has often been turned against the voters themselves."

In his other farewell addresses also at Johannesburg and elsewhere in South Africa Mahatmaji made it quite clear that the passive resistance struggle had been ended because the Government had definitely held out the assurance that the existing laws would be administered justly and that no racial legislation would be introduced at any time in the future affecting the rights of Indians. Mr. Duncan and General Smuts may now hypocritically pretend that they were unaware of any such assurances, but the world, which cares for truth, will not be deceived. By the way, what have the Government of India who were a party to the Settlement, and Sir Benjamin Robertson, who was in South Africa during the negotiations, to say on the subject? Does or does not the Class Areas Bill, which is nothing if it is not racial legislation, constitute, in their opinion, a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement? If it does it is time they spoke out the truth when responsible Ministers and Imperial statesmen are engaged in "distorting" the facts most shamefully.

DANGEROUS DELAY.

A few days ago there appeared a Government Press Note announcing the contemplation of a Committee for the reform of the University of Bombay. We have welcomed this first great step in constructive statesmanship Sir Leslie has decided to take as an index of the new spirit in the administration of the Presidency. But from what has appeared in the press and what we have gathered from other sources it seems to us not unlikely that the edge of enthusiasm may be worn out before the Committee is appointed if the delay that has hitherto occurred in a more specific announcement of the scope of its reference and the men told off to achieve the projected reform of the University is suffered still further to increase. It is of the utmost importance,—and we cannot urge it too strongly upon Government as well as those likely to shoulder the responsibility for this great constructive piece of statesmanship,—that the scope of the reference be made as wide as possible, so that every problem connected with University organisation, constitution and functions be considered once for all. The tragedy of restricted reference has more than once ended before now in disgusting abortions; and the zealots of the University reform must take heed that it is possible to guard against an unduly wide reference; but that it is unquestionably fatal to accept a narrow, disjointed and half-hearted reference. If we are to judge from the articles and letters that have appeared in the Press recently, the best minds seem to be agreed, in regard to this question, that since the object is to transform the University from a mere mechanical, lifeless institution for a half-yearly slaughter of the innocents into a living, thriving and inspiring centre for the preservation and promotion of the culture of this city, if not of the Presidency, the intended Committee would have to, and must, consider not merely the extension of the present half-hearted attempts of the Bombay University in the domain of teaching, but its entire constitution, outlook, and the functions dependent on the same.

More important, perhaps, than the scope of reference made to the proposed Committee is the personnel of the body appointed to carry out the investigation. It may seem, on the surface, relatively a matter of indifference whether one set of men is chosen or another to realise the aim, if the individuals in either set are more or less of identical qualifications. But there is a difference in viewpoint and enthusiasm, which, because it may not be so tangible, is none the less important in all these matters. The man, for instance, who first moved in this affair recently, and on whose writings presumably the Committee idea has come to be crystallized, would be admitted on all hands to be indispensable. And yet we are informed on reliable authority that the distinguished teacher and missionary, the Rev. Father Blatter, Principal of St Xavier's College, is due to leave his work in Bombay. We do not know the reasons and cannot guess the motives at work which have brought about this catastrophe; but a catastrophe it would veritably prove, in the cause of University reform, should this distinguished educationist be suffered to be cut off from his work at this moment. For Father Blatter in his own articles has found the problem of the constituent colleges the biggest difficulty in the way of accomplishing the University reform on the lines we all desire; and it was, in our judgment, not only a sovereign pledge of his own sincerity in the cause of a fundamental reform of the University, but also an earnest of the realisation of the goal of reformers with his aid and advice. Should he be unable to give the Committee the benefit of his advice and experience, the problem he has adumberated will, we have no doubt, prove the hardest nut to crack, one which might even render the Committee altogether abortive. We trust the information we have received on good authority is unfounded, and will prove untrue. But we may trust to reason and urge it upon all those who have the well-being of the projected reforms sincerely at heart to see that every effort is made to secure the co-operation of such distinguished educationists and reformers as Father Blatter. His is, of course, the outstanding illustration to make clear the dangers to the cause of reform, if the committee selected abounds in ciphers, at least in so far as a real enthusiasm for the cause of reform is concerned. We can easily understand that the powers-that-be might be confronted with the root vice of all such administrative system as ours in the final choice of the proposed committee. However much the men at the top, from the chief of the Presidency downwards, might desire to see the really suitable and qualified men to take charge of this committee, men who have the supreme merit of being able to deliver the goods, if we may use a commercial colloquialism, they must undergo the usual process of official inquiry, in the course of which it is in the power of the lowest underlying to bring about a complete frustration of plans and the most cherished designs of his superiors. It is the consciousness of this great danger which occasions anxiety, and bodes gloomily for the cause of reform, if the delay already made is allowed to be prolonged.

"THE COMPLETE OPTIMIST."

We never expected pearls of wisdom from Lord Willingdon and so we do not miss them in his farewell speeches in Madras. His lordship has been in this country for nearly eleven years—years more of storm than sunshine—but he has allowed them to pass lightly over his head. We do not think the "cares of office" during this long period have turned even a hair of his lordship head grey. If his lordship was seriously vexed about anything outside the domestic and social spheres, it was about the anti-Willingdon memorial movement in this city. Otherwise, both in Bombay and Madras, his lordship passed his days as "a complete optimist"—as he himself puts it—content to leave the reins of power in the hands of the members of the "happy family" over which he presided. He hardly ventured any opinon of his own about anything except horse-racing, and therefore he readily acquiesced in any view that colleagues and advisers chose to offer to him. He never cared to ascertain whether those views were inspired by self-interest or political intrigue or by solicitude for public welfare. That is the reason why he has been able to preside over a "happy family" wherever he has gone.

His lordship hoped that his critics would at least give him credit "for having striven to the best of my ability according to my lights, honestly and sincerely, to secure peaceful progress and increasing prosperity, fair and equitable conditions for our people and a recognition of our pressing needs and requirements which have far too long been neglected by higher authorities." Unfortunately, however, neither his lordship's "ability" nor his "lights" have been much in evidence during his regimes, though one saw both his honesty and sincerity. Whatever his lordship's pious intentions might have been, they were frustrated by his total lack of the spirit of independence. The consequence was that in both the presidencies, instead of the "peace and progress" that he dreamed of, he brought only discontent and discord.

We need not refer to his lordship's record in this Presidency; it is too well-known. What has his lordship accomplished in Madras? He has allowed himself to be made the cat's paw of a self-seeking, mischief-making clique who have poisoned the political and social atmosphere of the entire presidency. He fondly hopes that the "happy family" over which he presided will live long in the same happy state after his departure. The secession of a large number of the followers of the Ministry hardly encourages such hope. But it is not only on account of communal discord which has been sown broadcast in the province, that one is obliged to condemn the Willingdonian regime, but also with regard to the campaign of relentless repression which has been carried on during the last three years by his lordship's Government. The imprisonment of such selfless patriots as Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar, Konda Venkatappaya, Yakub Hassan, Drs. Rajan and Naidu and hundreds of other Non-Cooperators, both male and female, will ever remain a blot on his regime. The barbarous way in which the Moplah trouble was handled by his Government and especially the screening of those guilty in connection with the train tragedy, will never be forgotten. Is there any redeeming feature in his administration for which credit may be given personally to his lordship? There is none. His lordship's Madras record is, if anything, blacker than his Bombay record.

Notes of the Day.

The Cawnpore Firing.

Speaking in the Commons the other day about the Jaito tragedy and the shooting in Bombay in connection with the recent strike, Mr. Lansbury said: "I think you must establish somehow in the mind of the Indian a feeling that at least the British Parliament do value the life even of the poorest Indian." Hardly a month has passed since these words were uttered and now we have the news of the mill-workers of Cawnpore having been fired upon by the Police with the result that four of them have died and 19 are undergoing treatment in the hospital. An official communique has been issued regarding the firing. We refrain from commenting on this communique as we are not in possession of all the facts concerning the unfortunate tragedy. An Associated Press telegram from Cawnpore dated Saturday last stated that Congress leaders were present when firing was opened and that a public meeting was to be held that afternoon when the events leading to the trouble were to be narrated. But so far the Associated Press has not thought it fit to send any report of that meeting. However that may be, the official communique will hardly convince the public that the firing was justified, without a full and independent enquiry into the attendant circumstances. In this connection Mr. Lansbury's wise words are worth recalling. He said in the course of his speech in Parliament: "I repeat again that we ought to insist on a full and impartial enquiry into the firing on crowds. That seems to be quite the usual thing. I know that there are some people who think that the proper way to keep crowds in order is to overawe them. That is the wrong way. The right way to deal with any people who have grievances is to remove the grievances."

Exploitation or Trusteeship?

It is difficult from the brief message cabled by Reuter to discover the real purpose of the deputation headed by Lord Buxton and "including representatives of the three political parties, missionary societies and commercial bodies", which waited on Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary. The members of the deputation, we are told, support the proposal to appoint a committee to enquire into the whole question of the trusteeship of the native races in East Africa. There is no need to enquire into this question, what is required is a change in the method of fulfilling the trust and the method will not be changed so long as the ideal of helping the native races to be self-governing and self-reliant is not regarded as one easily attainable. What happens at present is that, while lip-sympathy is paid to this ideal, in practice the condition of the races is going from bad to worse. The deputation emphasised that there was no necessity for antagonism between the carrying out of the Government's policy of trusteeship and the development of cotton-growing in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and North Rhodesia. There certainly need not be; but that in practice the "trusteeship" degenerates into exploitation, pure and simple, of the races no-one knowing anything about E. Africa doubts.

The Aden Murder Trial.

The acquittal on retrial last week in the local Criminal Session of two Sikh youths who had been previously convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Aden is not without its moral. Though all the three assessors who were associated with the Aden Judge had declared the youths to be not guilty of the charge of murder, the Judge convicted and sentenced them to be hanged, though he could not discover any motive for the crime. It was only when the sentences came before the High Court for confirmation that the latter discovered a serious irregularity which vitiated the entire trial. The Aden Judge had somehow failed to record the statements of the accused. A retrial had to be ordered and this time it was before a judge and a jury and not merely a judge assisted by assessors whose opinions he could lightly set aside. The jury by a large majority acquitted both the youths and the Judge followed suit. Does not the result of this trial show the infinitely greater advantages of the jury system of trial? But for the irregularity discovered fortunately before it was too late, the youths might have seen a fate quite different from their present one.

The Two Voices.

Mr. V. J. Patel, the new Mayor of Bombay, has accomplished a miracle for which he deserves to be sincerely congratulated. He has succeeded in inspiring at the same time and in one and the same breast feelings of lively joy and bitter hatred—a feat which no president before him since the municipal *gadi* was set up has ever performed. "The Evening News of India" and "The Times of India" are edited by the same individual, but while the one was glad to join with all classes of the community in offering its heartiest congratulations to Mr. Patel, the other is so mortified at Mr. Patel's success that it can hardly find words strong enough to hold him up to public execration. While the "News" is ready to accept Mr. Patel's assurance that he will cease to be a party man and will try to hold the scales level for everybody in the Corporation, the "Times" is labouring to persuade the public to believe that Mr. Patel is incapable of doing anything good or constructive and that the only work he will do will be "the sort of work that Satan finds for idle hands." Mr. Patel's work on the Schools Committee is specially adduced to show how impossible it has become for certain old members to co-operate with him. Officials like Sir M. Hailey have the same grievance against Mr. Patel. But whether the blame rests with Mr. Patel or the white and brown bureaucrats our contemporary does not trouble to inquire. In the latter's opinion the bureaucrat must be always right and it is on his terms that every one should cooperate with him. Apart from all this the enterprise of the proprietors of the two journals is worthy of notice. They have adopted the Harmsworth tradition which makes one journal owned by the same syndicate sing one tune and another another so as to suit all tastes.

The Madras Nationalists.

The Swarajists and Independents in the Madras Legislative Council have joined hands and formed a "United Nationalist Party" after the manner of their confreres in the Assembly and the Bengal, Assam and Central Provinces Legislative Councils. The combination has been necessitated by the pseudo-majority which the Government is able to command in the Central and Provincial Legislatures under the present constitution. But the one circumstance that has led directly to the formation of this strong group in opposition to the Government in the Madras Council is the reactionary character of the Ministry. The Madras Ministry is perhaps the most reactionary of all ministries in India. As stated in the manifesto of the United Nationalist Party, it is a Ministry which does not possess the confidence of the electorate and has repudiated responsibility while pretending to belong to a "Democratic" Party. It is clinging to office solely with the strength of official votes and it has abused official patronage to an extent that has become a public scandal. The Ministry has disgusted many of its own followers and several of them will be found in the new party. The goal of the new party has been defined in clear terms. It stands for full responsible government in the Provinces. It stands for the assertion of "the right to personal freedom, the right to freedom of discussion and the right of public meeting." It will oppose all taxation "levied without the consent of the representatives of the people by the fiat of the Executive." It will strive for Indianisation of the services. The exact strength of the Party at present is not stated, but it is hoped that the membership will steadily increase till an effective majority is secured by the Party in the Council.

THE MALABAR QUESTION.

A PLEA FOR ENQUIRY.

(BY AMRAS.)

I

Seth Yakub Hassan's plea before the recent Malabar Conference for an independent committee of enquiry into what is known as the "Malabar Rebellion" is by no means an extravagant demand. The plea is made not one moment too soon. It is a pity that the enquiry should not have been undertaken so far. The Malabar Khilafat Conference and the Kerala Provincial Conference presided over by Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu respectively passed resolutions appointing a regular committee. I believe Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Mahmud were members of that committee. Though it is now a year since the Committee was appointed, it has not, to my knowledge, held a single sitting. One may indeed express the hope that the matter will receive greater attention under the auspices of Mr. Yakub Hassan.

It has been urged by some that an enquiry at this stage would be valueless. Far from being valueless, however, it should serve to clear the existing impressions on the public mind—impressions not altogether charitable to the Moplah. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not desire to shield the Moplah against the consequences of any atrocity committed by him. Far from it. What I suggest is that even the Moplah should not be condemned as he is, without a proper enquiry. Is it an extravagant plea?

I shall briefly canvass the reasons why a committee should enquire into the 1921 happenings.

It has been suggested that the "rebellion" was a political move calculated to deprive His Majesty of his Indian Dominions and to establish a Khilafat Raj instead. Well, how far this allegation is correct, and justified by actual facts is more than one can say at present. I have met a number of respectable Hindu citizens of Malabar who refuse to subscribe to this view. I have heard it said that the outbreak was an economic one, not unlike what one occasionally comes across in Champaran.

The Moplahs as a class are poor and do not own landed property. Their avocation is agriculture which they perform as vassals of wealthy landlords of all castes. The Moplahs had been grumbling for a long time, as they are still doing, their unfortunate lot. They thought, rightly or wrongly it is not for me to say, that the landlords were practising oppression in their dealings with Moplah labourers. That they (working population) were not even given adequate wages is a definite charge preferred by the Moplahs. Extortion is another. Well, one may indeed be pardoned if he suspected the rebellion to have been anti-landlord and not anti-Government. It might have taken an anti-Government turn as it went on, but the origin was not anti-Government. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that the previous Malab outbreaks have always been recorded a economic warfare. Personally, I do not say that the recent outbreak was also economic in its outlook. I say it is just possible that it was only an economic question and that no political motive was behind the Moplah mind. Jurists tell us that the accused should have the benefit of doubt. Why shouldn't the Moplahs enjoy the conventional privilege? If, after careful enquiry, they are found to be guilty, then condemn them by all means, I have no objection.

Some others have told me that the outbreak was anti-Hindu, and support their statement with stories of forcible conversion resorted to by the Moplahs. If it was anti-Communal, it is no doubt a grave affair. But, may I ask if it is not possible that the alleged anti-Hindu attitude was just an accident because the majority of landlords were Hindus? Is it not also possible that the Moplahs resorted to conversion as a vengeance against their masters? Forcible conversions are indefensible. Every right-thinking Mussalman leader has condemned them in no uncertain voice. As a non-Muslim, I abhor them. Again, we should like to know whether the conversion campaign was a general movement among all 'rebels' or whether it was confined to a few misguided fanatics? If it is the latter, the Moplahs are now being unjustly condemned.

An independent Committee of Enquiry should serve to clear ideas. It should at any rate ease one's conscience in condemning the Moplahs for their "wickedness", if they are found to be "guilty." If the verdict is one of "not guilty", then the blame attached to the Moplahs is undeserved.

I trust that the Malabar Congress Committees will take up the matter seriously.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CABINET COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS.

WHITEHALL SUPPORTS DELHI ?

LONDON, April 6.

It is understood that the Cabinet Committee on Indians questions has already had several meetings; but, according to the special correspondent of "The Observer", those anticipating that its deliberations will result in dramatic action in any particular direction are doomed to disappointment. It may safely be assumed that the Committee has been dealing almost entirely with the representations by the Government of India; and, while the views of certain members of the Labour Government may not, in important respects, wholly coincide with those of the Government of India, there is no disposition in Whitehall at present to reject the advice of the Delhi authorities. The absence of disturbance in India has tended to dissipate some doubts which certain Labour Ministers may have entertained with regard to the wisdom of the Government of India's general policy towards Indian political aspirations.—Reuter.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

LONDON, April 6.

H. H. The Aga Khan is in bed suffering from influenza. Although very unwell, His Highness saw some colleagues on the Colonies Committee in his hotel yesterday; but it is doubtful whether he will be able to attend any meetings of the Committee this week, or, indeed, till after he returns from Paris, whither he has to proceed on private business on April 13th.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

FASCISTI GAINING SWEEPING VICTORY.

LONDON, April 6.

Rome.—Complete calm marked the parliamentary elections to-day. It is generally thought that the Fascisti and Nationalists will obtain a remarkable majority.

Rome.—April 7th. Largely aided by the new electoral law, which assigns two-thirds of the total seats to the Party obtaining the largest number of votes, the Fascisti are obtaining a sweeping victory according to the earliest results of parliamentary elections. Disturbances have occurred at Bari, Rovigno and Naples—but not of a serious nature.—Reuter.

LONDON COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LABOUR'S VICTORIES IN SUBURBS.

LONDON, April 6.

Labour recorded considerable victories in local Council elections in London Suburbs yesterday.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CONGRESS PARTY'S NOMINATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

It is understood that the meeting of the Committee of the Congress Party dealing with the Calcutta Corporation affairs has decided to nominate Mr. C. R. Das as the Mayor of Calcutta and Mr. S. Suhrawardy as the Deputy Mayor. Nothing yet has been settled regarding the appointment of the Chief Executive officer.

The following have been chosen to be created Aldermen:—Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. S Suhrawardy, Prince Akram Hossein, Mr. H. C. Nasker and Mr. S. B. Bose.

BRITISH AIR MISSION TO FRANCE.

LONDON, April 6.

Paris.—Nine aeroplanes constituting the British Air Mission to France arrived at Le Bourget aerodrome, to-day, and were welcomed by the representatives of the French Government and prominent Frenchmen interested in aviation.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

LONDON, April 6.

New York.—A feature of the 14th round in the International Chess Tournament has been the defeat of the German champion, Doctor Lasker, by Capablanca, and the result has been to place Capablanca in the leading position with eight and a half points. Reti (Austria) is second with eight and Doctor Larker and Alkhin (Russia) have each seven and a half points. But Doctor Lasker has two games adjourned which he is expected to win.—Reuter.

PRIX DES SABLONS RACE.

LONDON, April 6.

At Longchamps, Sir Gallahad only secured the third place in Prix Des Sablons, which is a ten-furlong race. Massine, with Sharpe up, won by a neck from Saint Hubert who was second. A length and a half separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

18522

INDIAN ARMY.

PLEA FOR REINFORCEMENT.

A "MODERATE" PROPOSAL.

LONDON, April 7.

In an article in the "Daily Telegraph" Lieut Colonel Repington dealing with the strength of the army in India concludes: We need at the lowest estimate an additional division in India as a reserve with its complement of British troops. Men filched from establishments of white units in India should be restored. Two more British battalions, three British cavalry regiments and three British armoured car companies are needed for internal security and a statement should be extracted from Government that the supply of mechanical transport and horses adequate to enable the field army in India can be mobilised in a fortnight. Lastly we want an assurance from the War Secretary, Mr. Walsh that five divisions at home can be completely mobilised and despatched rapidly as the old expeditionary force of 1914 and we must hold the Government and the Government of India responsible for consequences if they fail to make these very moderate and very reasonable preparations for a crisis which may confront India with the solution of her three great military problems simultaneously.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH AND PHYSIQUE.

INSURANCE MEN'S GRATIFICATION

OXFORD, Apl. 6.

Recent improvement in the physique and health of the nation were commented upon by several speakers at the annual meeting of the Faculty of Insurance yesterday.

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., said that last year had marked an even further advance. As an indication of general improvement he remarked that in 1922 fifteen per cent more of London children attending schools had sounder teeth than their predecessors in 1913. 200 thousand London school children are medically or dentally treated every year.

Several speakers omitted the fact that many of the best equipped hospitals in the country were maintained and managed by the Poor Law Authorities and had valuable influence on the health of the poor.

Colonel Wedgwood, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said that insurance, as to-day seen, was more a live question than it had ever been, and the experiment of placing the administration of a very complicated Act of Parliament relating to Health Insurance in the hands of outside bodies autonomously controlled had proved successful. Figures and facts were, as the result of insurance, being piled up from which the state of people's health could, from time to time, be reviewed, defects and improvements recorded and dangers reduced or removed.—B.O.W.

WAR LOAN CONVERSION.

ITS EFFECT ON MARKETS

OXFORD, Apl. 6.

The "Observer" remarks that whatever else the Chancellor of the Exchequer's war loan conversion scheme has done, there is no doubt that it has helped markets. "It was regarded as equivalent to an official declaration that in Government circles and in general, the belief is held that money will continue to become easier and create conditions less profitable to the owners of capital. The result was that quotations for investments securities were strengthened all round. Taken altogether business may be said to have been distinctly better and a feeling of buoyant optimism characterised the close of the week. This optimism was all the greater owing to the belief that full 200 millions sterling provided for in the conversion scheme had been applied for. There is no doubt that the bold move made by the Chancellor in starting conversion at so early a date was well received in the City and adequately supported. —B.O.W.

UP-TO-DATE AQUARIUM OPENED.

OXFORD, Apl. 6.

Probably the most up-to-date and the best equipped aquarium in Europe was opened yesterday at the Zoological Gardns. It has been built and stocked at a cost of fifty-four thousand pounds and its fish drawn from all parts of the world. It is likely to prove one of the most popular features of London zoos.—B.O.W.

BHAGUR AGAIN.

A PETITION TO GOVERNOR

(Associated Press.)

DEVLALI, April 7.

The following telegram and a petition of about 500 signatures are sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to-day:—

The Bhagwatdharmees of Bhagur, District Nasik, resolved on the 5th instant that as the acquisition of lands at Nigadi and Chincholi would seriously interfere with the Padukas and the road held in deep veneration by the Warkaris and would thus wound their religious sentiments and in thus likely to lead a breach of public peace and tranquility Government be requested to abandon the idea of acquisition and safeguad the Warkaris' feelings in this behalf.

UNION PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

SEQUEL TO BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

GEN. SMUTS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, April 7.

Capetown.—In the Assembly, General Smuts announced that in view of the Wakkerstroom bye-election result Parliament will be dissolved in a few days.—Reuter.

After Gen. Smuts' statement the House was adjourned. It is understood that two Appropriation Bills will be passed after which Parliament will be dissolved.—Reuter.

BABBAR AKALI CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 7.

In the course of the commitment order in Babbar Akali Conspiracy case Mr. L. A. Bull, Special Magistrate, said that subsequent to Nankana Sahib Tragedy when the Gurdwara movement was keenly agitating the minds of the Sikhs, some Akalis among whom were Kishen Singh (accused), an exhavildar of 2-35th Sikhs and Amar Singh (approver) conspired to murder Government officials and loyalists who were attributed with obstructing in the reform of the Gurdwaras. With this object in view bombs and arms were surreptitiously procured from the Frontier and elsewhere. The murder campaign, however, received a setback, inasmuch as the conspiracy proved abortive and culminated in the conviction of some of the conspirators. Kishen Singh evaded apprehension and transferred his activities to the Doaba where he joined hands with other political malcontents of his own ilk. At the head of this band of desperadoes self-styled "chakravartis" or absconders recognising no lawful authority, Kishen Singh and his coadjutors commenced an itinerary of villages with the full purpose of misrepresenting and vilifying the British Raj. The success of the conspirators brought to their side an increasingly large body of sympathisers, helpers and adherents, while on the other hand the succession of murders and robberies of known loyalists had the effect of suppresing and paralysing the energies of terror-stricken loyalists. The desperate character of the movement and individual conspirators may be guaged from the fact that in a conflict with the police and the military at Domeli, Karam Singh and his companions defied the police and military to the end and were eventually shot down. Similarly at Munder Banta Singh and Jawala Singh preferred to be shot rather than surrender, while at Mananhana Dhana Singh, who was taken prisoner, actually exploded a bomb which resulted in his death and also unfortunately in the loss of valuable lives of several policemen and that of a gallant police officer. Though Kishen Singh did not evidently participate directly in any of the offences attributed to the conspiracy, there is a considerable volume of evidence to show that the whole murder conspiracy owed its inception to him and that his was the brain which guided and controlled the movement in furtherance of this conspiracy. Kishen Singh was apparently indefatigable in energetically preparing the ground for an intensive murder campaign aiming at the subversion of Government, both by means of a hurricane of virulent speeches inciting to murder and effusions in the "Babbar Akali Doaba" of a superlatively seditious type, ostensibly in the interests of the furtherance of the Panth. Santa Singh who is credited with having taken a prominent part in half a dozen murders, four attempts to murder, three dacoities and several robberies appears to the Magistrate to have been the most zealous and diabolical instrument of the conspirators.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

SPECIAL STANDS AT EMPIRE EXHIBITION

(Associated Press.)

LOCAL, April 7.

The Eastern Telegraph Company are having special stands (bays 7 to 11 in avenue 15) allotted to them in the palace of engineering at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. These stands will contain various specimens of apparatus connected with submarine telegraphy and there will be a station constructed at Wembley from which there will be direct communication to electra house. This means that visitors to the exhibition will be able to send off their cables via Eastern from the exhibition grounds at Wembley.

London, April 7.—Two apprentices and steward who were dangerously ill of small pox have been transferred to a hospital ship at Plymouth from the steamer which sailed from Bombay bound for Hull and Antwerp.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI'S HEALTH.

CONGESTION OF LUNGS SUSPECTED.

HIS MESSAGE TO CEYLONESE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has had a relapse and is again having high temperature. Antiphlogistine is applied. Today, owing to suspicion of congestion of lungs in the back, Maulana Mohamed Ali and his family who were proceeding to Bombay and Matheran to get house ready for receiving him a few days later, have had to postpone departure indefinitely.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to Dr. Rutnam and Khatib Junaid of the Grand Mosque and Dr. Shafee Hasan of Colombo:—

"Though confined to sickbed through typhoid relapse, I read with great amusement the news of Colonel Yates' question in Parliament recommending my prosecution on Ceylon speeches. I have no quarrel with the Ceylon Government but if prosecution comes off, Ceylon will hear much about the Khilafat and India's wrongs than it heard last January and I shall have the fun of my life. Please tell friends I await developments with amused unconcern."

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 7.

Dr. Ansari issued the following bullettin regarding M. Shaukat Ali's health:—For the last five days Maulana Shaukat Ali's temperature has been gradually rising. Yesterday morning it was 100.6 and rose up to 102.6 in the evening. There is no complication in the lungs but there is some slight trouble in intestines giving rise to nausea and flatulence. He sleeps well but feels weak. This relapse has interrupted the steady course of recovery and it is feared that the period of convalescence may be prolonged.

CAWNPORE FIRING.

NON-OFFICIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 7.

A crowded meeting was held on Saturday evening under the chairmanship of Dr. Morarilal who related the happenings of the previous day at the cotton mills and advised the fairly large number of mill hands present to stick to non-violence. Dr. Morarilal after referring to the exemplary non-violence that prevailed during the previous strikes regretted firing at the unarmed crowd without sufficient justification. He said that his repeated efforts for settlement during one and half hours with the mill manager proved fruitless and alleged that the mounted police suddenly charged on the crowd when Dr. Morarilal, with hands uplifted, was asking for time to persuade the mill hands to move away. Doctor Morarilal himself fell down as the result of the charge of the mounted police and was later removed to the verandah. Continuing Dr. Morarilal said at the moment the mounted police charged on them about 200 or 300 mill hand only had remained inside the compound and others had left it. He asserted that if they had been given some time more all the crowd would have melted away. He further said that it was after the charge and when men had been turned out, that some stones were thrown from outside the compound and that this eventually resulted in the firing. Proceeding he said that at eleven at night when he was in the hospital some people informed him that it was suspected that some dead bodies were being burnt in boilers which were said to be working in the cotton mills. Dr. Morarilal at once proceeded to Seth Premchand, City Magistrate, who deputed a Sub-Inspector along with a Congress volunteer to proceed to the cotton mills. Both these, however, he alleged, were refused permission to enter the premises. On the 5th. The Police wanted to arrest the wounded in the hospital and send them to jail; but the wounded were allowed to remain in the hospital on some persons offering security for them.

Pandit Ramprasad Misra then announced the proposal to form an Enquiry Committee which was to include the following persons (1) Mr. R. B. Lala Bishambharnath (2) Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi (3) Mr. Hidayat Hasain, M.L.C., (4) Mr. Hoon, (5) Shrikrishna Dutt Pathwal, M.L.C., (6) Mr. Narain Nigam, (7) a nominee of the British India Corporation.

The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

Other speakers followed, one of them remarking that the police seems to be not for protection but for opening fire on unarmed subjects at the bidding of the Europeans. It is understood that a criminal action is contemplated against the mill-hands who took part in rioting. Most of the wounded mill-hands have left the Prince of Wales Hospital and are now under treatment in Dr. Morarilal's dispensary. Of the four that are in the hospital, the condition of two is reported to be critical. The District Magistrate has instituted an inquiry into the affair and has invited such local leaders as were present on the spot to give evidence.

"DELIVER THE HOLY PLACES AND MESOPOTAMIA."

MANIFESTO OF GREAT PERSIAN DIVINE.

APPEAL FOR UNITY OF MUSLIM WORLD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have pleasure in enclosing a copy of the Hukm (Order) in Arabic from His Holiness Shaikh Mehdy Khalasi. No doubt, you must have read in Reuter about his deportation by the Iraq Government from Mesopotamia to Mecca. After his Hajj he has returned to Persia via Bushire and now his headquarters are in Meshhed (Persia) I must point out that he is the leading Spiritual Head of Islam. He with other Mullas was deported from Iraq, because he gave a Fatwa against the present election in Iraq, especially under the influence of Britain. As he was the Spiritual Head therefore his duty was to warn people against danger. Hence., his deportation with all his sons.

By the translation of the enclosed Hukm you will understand that he invites all sections of Muslims to unite and not to be like the Jews. As all the Musalmans of the world are under ignorance and have forgotten their duty towards God, therefore they have lost their past integrity, grandeur and fame. However, he invites us to form in all parts of the Muslim world associations under the name of Istekhlas Haramain Wa Bainonahrain. The headquarters are in Meshed under His Holiness's direct guidance. A branch of it is already established in Teheran under the leadership of His Holiness' son whose address is as follows.—Shaik Mohamed Khalasi, Mus jid Sultani, Teheran (Persia)

In Afghanistan, Turkey, India and Java branches are being established. The programme of this Association will be posted to you later on. The main object of this Association is the elevation of Muslims, to be in touch with each other and freedom of Mecca, Bagdad and Palestine. It is the duty of each and every Musalman to form Associations under this style. As you are a Muslim I request you as your brother to form associations under the above mentioned name. Kindly let us know how you progress in creating feelings of Unity and also please be in touch with us. I am sure there will be a good result in this world and hereafter. We are already in touch with our brothers in all parts of the world.—Yours, etc.,

M.H. SAMEIYA.

Teheran, March 1924.

(Translation of the "Hukm.")

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate,

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds, and blessing from Allah be upon Muhammad and his family and his rightly guided companions. The Greatest of all speakers has said in His mighty and glorious Scripture: "You are the best nation which has come forth to mankind; you enjoin the right and forbid the wrong", and the Greatest of all speakers has said: "and the men and women who believe are supporters one of another; they enjoin the right and forbid the wrong." Allah preferred that nation above other nations because of its enjoining the right and forbidding the wrong, and there is no preference for that nation above its fellows if it follows its desire, and forsakes that for which its Lord preferred it above its opponents. It becomes in the course of years like the people of Moses (on whom be peace) when they said to their Prophet: "Thou and thy Lord go and fight; we will sit here." Did not they despite that for which their Lord had preferred them. But "You are supporters one of another".—"And hold fast to the cable of Allah, all of you together, and do not separate" and awake from your sleep and forsake your rest and make an end of your neglectfulness and consolidate your effort, and liberate your countries from the hand of your enemies, especially the two Sanctuaries, and that which lies between the two rivers. They are the repository of your power and your virtue and your honour. In them came revelation to your Prophet, and in them is his sacred resting-place and the resting-place of his pure family and of his rightly-guided successors. And if you do not concentrate your efforts upon the deliverance of those holy places and shrines, mere assemblage in each country or society will not help you. The attainment of your goal is through uniting in the cry of "Deliver the Holy Places and Mesopotamia". Your Lord will show you the way and the right methods. As the Greatest of all speakers has said: "As for those who strive in Us, verily we will show them Our way, and verily Allah is with those who do good."

(Signed.)

MUHAMMAD MAHDI AL-KAZIMI AL-KHALISI.

SATYAGRAHA AT VAIKOM

STATEMENT OF SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, Apl. 7.

Messrs. Keshav Menon, A. K. Pillay, and others have had process issued to them for the initiation of security proceeding in Kotayyam. They have decided to disregard the summons. Mr. George Joseph, who has come here will assume the direction of affairs if they are arrested.

The Satyagraha Committee has issued the following communique:—"Tension which existed early in the week at Vaikom having been relieved as the result of negotiation carried on in that behalf and the situation being eased the struggle will be resumed on Monday the 7th April. The Satyagraha Committee wishes to avail itself of this opportunity for stating the exact object which it has in view. A statement is necessary because the Committee has reason to believe that a good deal of misrepresentation and misunderstanding exist on the subject. The Satyagrahis intend to establish the right of all subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, including the Depressed Classes, to pass along the public roads and pathways, of which the road outside Vaikom temple is one. It is not the intention of this Committee or of the Congress to secure admission of those classes into the temple either at Vaikom or elsewhere. The Committee has no kind of mental reservation in the matter and wishes to state categorically that it is not its purpose to take advantage of the rights of free passage along the thoroughfare in question for the purpose of forcing the entry of Ezhavas, Pulayas and similar castes into the temple. The Committee stands for what are after all the strict legal rights of the case, the only obstruction in its way being the order of the Magistrate. What the Satyagrahis want is the maintenance of legal and equitable rights of the Depressed Classes. The Committee wants no more and will be content with no less."

MR. MEMON'S REPLY TO MAHATMAJI.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, April 6.

In the course of a letter to Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Kesava Menon says: "I learn from the "Hindu" of the 4th that you have sent me a letter regarding the suspension of Satyagraha. I have not yet received the letter. Perhaps it is on its way to Vaicom. It is better I do not wait until I receive the letter to explain to you the real situation. The two gentlemen, Messrs. Sivaram Iyer and Vanchuswara Iyer mentioned in your letter are not known to me personally. The facts stated by them do not seem to be correct. Neither the Vaicom temple nor the roads in question now belong to any private individual or trustees. The temple is in possession of Government and its affairs are administered by Government servants. The roads leading to the temple are maintained by Government out of public funds and they are freely used not only by Brahmins and other caste Hindus but also by Mohamedans, Christians and other non-Hindus. Only unapproachables such as Thiyyas and Pulayas are not allowed to go along these roads. Legally unapproachables have the same right to use these roads as Brahmins and other caste Hindus. Under these circumstances you would, I am sure, advise us to continue Satyagraha. In reference to your advice that we should submit the matter to the arbitration of Pt. Malavyaji, I should like to say this. You assumed that the Brahaman trustees were private individuals and that they would probably accept his award. But as I have already told you the Travancore Government is the owner and trustee of the Temple. If, therefore, that Government is willing to accept the substance of your suggestion we, on behalf of the untouchables would loyally accept your advice to agree to submission. But still then we have no alternative but to go on. I have already wired to you why we suspended Satyagraha for a short time. The atmosphere has become clearer and we would resume Satyagraha to-morrow, i.e., Monday, 7th April.

ADI DRAVIDAS' APPRECIATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 7.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Hon. Secretary, Madras Adidravida Mahajana Sabha, has telegraphed to Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon expressing the Adi Dravidas' appreciation of the endeavours to establish the the rights of humanity.

DIFFICULTIES OF UNTOUCHABLES.

LOT OF DHEDS & BHANGIS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when the Corporation recorded a letter written to them asking that the Tramways Company should be asked to refund the fares in cases where the cars were delayed for more than half-an-hour. The Corporation after a great deal of discussion forwarded to the Commissioner for report a letter complaining that the untouchable classes were not allowed to travel in tram cars and railways carriages, and that they were not allowed to go into the hotels in the city and take their food there.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Kooverji Damodar and others stating that sometimes tram cars were greatly delayed, but that no fares were refunded to the passengers, as was done on the railways and they suggested that if the cars were delayed for more than 30 minutes the passengers should be given a refund of their fares.

Mr. J. G. Nensey moved that the letter be forwarded to the Tramways Committee for consideration. He did not know why the practice of the railway companies should not be followed by the Tramways Company.

Mr. Raichoddas Gandhi seconded.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved that the letter be recorded, as he thought it would mean great deal of inconvenience both to the Company and to the people.

Dr. J. Vora seconding said the question was fully considered in the Tramways Committee and they had come to the conclusion that nothing could be done in the matter.

The amendment was adopted.

DIFFICULTIES OF UNTOUCHABLES.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. Jhinabhoy Mulji Rathod stating that the untouchables of Gujrat and Kathiawar residing in Bombay, experienced great difficulty in getting admission to hotels, public places of resort, tram cars and railway trains; that the untouchables of other parts of India except those of Gujrat and Kathiawar were freely allowed admission to these places but that the lot of the Dheds and Bhangis from Gujrat and Kathiawar was most deplorable. He requested that the Corporation might be pleased to resolve that in cases where licenses were issued in respect of places of public resort a provision might be made in the license so that untouchables might not be prevented from entering the places.

Mr. R. S. Nickeljay moved that the letter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee for consideration.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconding said it was an important question and it was worth their while to lift up this community in the interests of the country. He appealed to the Nationalists to treat the question seriously, as he did not know why they should be treated in that particular way.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to add one more clause to the terms of the license given to hotels that in the case of those hotels which did not allow untouchables, their licenses should be withdrawn. He thought they should do away with the caste system altogether.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was a matter of regret that in their city instances should crop up where these people were treated in such a manner. It was incumbent on the Nationalist Party that it should express definitely on the question. So far as the letter was concerned he was voicing the opinion of the whole Corporation that the problem of untouchability was one to be dealt with by them all, and it would be better to do so in the Corporation than anywhere else. These men were finding some difficulty even in tram cars, although the Corporation had passed a resolution that they should place no difficulty in the way of these people, provided they were clean and there was no objection on sanitary ground. They should ask the Company why they had not followed their resolution in the matter.

The President said they were allowed to travel in the tram cars.

Mr. Nariman wanted to know from the Company what they had done in the matter, and they should forward their recommendations to the Railway Companies that such restrictions should be done away with. He did not see any use in forwarding the matter to the Sanitary Measures Committee. Coming to the question of hotels he thought they could not force high class hotels to take such drastic measures, but in Irani's shops these men were allowed. He was of the opinion that the question should be referred to a special committee. He moved that so far as the Tramways Committee was concerned, they should inform the Company of their resolution already passed, with a request that that resolution should be given effect to; to the railway companies they should send a recommendation, and about hotels they should refer the matter to the Commissioner, in order to find ways and means to do away with the present restrictions.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding said licenses were granted by the Commissioner for the purposes of sanitation only and not for the purpose of insisting that a certain class of people should or should not be allowed entrance into hotels. In the railway trains all classes of people were allowed to travel, whether they were high or low class. *Dheds* were coming to Bombay from Kathiawar, and all sorts of people were allowed to travel in the railway trains. About entry into hotels, he did not think they could legally force these hotels to admit untouchables and wondered what the Sanitary Measures Committee could do in the matter. Perhaps the Commissioner might be able to supply them with a report.

Mr. J. G. Nensey did not think the Tramway Company were refusing cleanly dressed people from travelling in their cars. As for the railway company were concerned he knew that a separate car was given to the *Dheds* who traveled down to Bombay from Kathiawar. Sometimes these people found great difficulty in travelling down to Bombay, and only recently he had seen such an instance at Ahmedabad. It was not the railway companies that were objecting to these people, but it was the high class Hindus themselves who were doing it.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla did not think that the whole question of untouchability could be considered by them in the Corporation, rather the Sanitary Measures Committee could consider it better. To expect hotels to keep their doors open to all classes of people was foolish, for the city did not consist of Congressmen alone. They were there in the Corporation not to represent the Congress Party only, but all classes. He thought the Sanitary Measures Committee should be asked to consider the question in consultation with the Commissioner.

Mr. J. S. Haji said they should know first of all whether the writer of the letter was writing on his own behalf, or was a leader of those particular classes. He moved that the question be referred to a Special Committee of the Corporation for consideration.

Mr. A. K. Pai seconded.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said the question had baffled the best minds of India like Mahatma Gandhi and their President, as it was a social question bristling with many difficulties, and deserved their most careful attention. He moved that the Commissioner be asked to make a report in the matter.

Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji seconded.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram thought it would be better to accept Dr. Batliwalla's amendment.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said while much be said on both sides, he agreed that the question should be sent to a Committee for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner.

Mr. Damodar Haridas thought if the question were left alone, it would solve itself in a couple of years.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya thought it better to refer the question to a Committee.

Dr. Batliwalla's amendment was then adopted.

NEED FOR EXPERT VALUER.

Dr. A. G. Viegas asked for priority and moved that the following be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration and report:—"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner and report whether the services of an outside expert valuer of properties are necessary in connection with the acquisition of properties by the Municipality. 2. That the Commissioner be requested not to requisition the services of the expert valuer pending the disposal of the Committee's report by the Corporation. 3. That the Commissioner be requested to report whether there is no officer among the Municipal staff who can do the work."

He said this officer was charging fees for attending each case, although he might attend as many as twelve cases, at the rate of Rs. 30 per case. Even the Municipal Auditor had objected to these fees, he said.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner had no objection to the appointment of a Committee, but he did not want his hands to be tied down. The expert was of great value to them and saved them much money.

In one particular case where property of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs was involved the expert had to fight for three hours with the Advocate-General, and another counsel. He had appointed an outsider because the opinion of an outside expert would carry greater weight with the judge. By tying his hands they would only be prejudicing the interests of the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas after some further discussion withdrew the two last paras of the proposition, and as amended it was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

GANDHI MONTH.

MAHARASHTRA'S WORK

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 7.

The Secretary of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee informs that the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee enrolled 9016 Congress members in the Gandhi month and sold Khadi worth Rs. 42,594. Khadi worth Rs. 7,299 was produced.

WASHE A GOVT. WHIP?

QUESTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Although the Bengal Legislative Council will not meet before July next Mr. Nurul Huq Chowdhuri, a Swarajist Whip, has already given notice of a question drawing attention of Government to two letters said to have been written by Mr. S. N. Roy, I.C.S., officer on special duty, to some of the non-official members of the Council with a view indirectly to get their support in the passing of the budget. He also asks whether those letters were written with the sanction of the Government and whether Mr. S. N. Roy had been acting as a Government Whip in the Council with the sanction of the Government.

IMPERIAL BANK CASE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 7.

An adjournment of the Imperial Bank case was applied for on behalf of the 1st accused in the second Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court which commenced to-day. Mr. Nugent Grant, counsel for the prosecution, was not present at the time of application but it was represented that Mr. Grant had agreed to the adjournment.

His Lordship, therefore, adjourned the case to the August Sessions and directed that the accused be on the same bail, if sureties agreed to sign bonds.

MAHATMA GANDHI,

SAINT POLITICIAN OF INDIA.

Mr. C. F. Andrews contributes the following article in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Serious and informed English opinion needs to take into account the one patent fact that just as in Egypt it is Zaghlul who now counts and no one else, so in India it is Mahatma Gandhi who counts and the rest are nowhere. Zaghlul came from the peasant class. Mahatma Gandhi became, by an act of religious poverty, a peasant. It is this direct touch with the common folk which has made these national movements in Egypt and India so strong and active. There is no other force in India remotely to compare with that of Mahatma Gandhi. His least word sways the hearts of Mohammedans as well as Hindus. The President of the All-India Christian Conference called him the greatest living "Indian Christian," because of his devoted life of love and service. The Parsee priests in their fire temples offer prayers for his long life. He is revered as no Indian in modern times has ever been revered.

Therefore the whole political situation has been lightened by the wise and humane act of his release. There has been an immediate response of the most remarkable kind. From Mahatma Gandhi himself has come a renewed offer of friendship. His words have been echoed by Maulana Muhammad Ali, the leader of Islam in India, and also by Pundit Motilal Nehru, the head of the Swaraj party in the Legislative Assembly. Nationalist papers have vied with one another in praising the Government of India for its kindly deed. There has not been a single discordant note. The opportunity is a great one for a man of imagination to lay hold of and thus to regain something of that earlier friendship between India and Great Britain, which was so deep and true and sincere.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S PRECARIOUS IMPROVEMENT.

It was difficult for me, after leaving England on January 17, to gain any tidings about Mahatma Gandhi's illness. At last, at Aden, the Indian papers brought the welcome news that he had borne the operation well. When the ship reached Bombay a special messenger had been sent by him from the hospital to welcome me on my arrival and to ask me to come immediately to Poona. There I have been with him, apart from one slight interval, ever since. The privilege of serving him in his present physical weakness is one which I would not have missed for the world.

Words can hardly describe the frailty and weakness of his body after the operation. At one time he looked as if he could hardly recover, and I heard at first hand how anxious the doctors had been. His mind is still as alert and active as ever, almost too active for such a frail and emaciated body. He will give it no rest, and almost from the first day after his release he began to direct from his bedside some of his most devoted followers. The wound, in these circumstances, has healed very slowly indeed; already nearly six weeks have passed and it has not closed yet. The reports sent to England about his having completely recovered his health must be heavily discounted. What I have most feared is that he may be rapidly burning life itself away in the ardour of his indomitable spirit.

The crowd on this occasion has been extraordinarily good, and his very least wish has been observed. But I dread more than I can say, the time when he is allowed to leave the hospital. It is not unlikely that then the enthusiasm of the masses, who worship him with a blind devotion, will break out in full flood, beyond all control or restraint. I have travelled with him on previous occasions, when the strain of the multitude (even when he was in good health) could hardly be borne. What will it be in his present physical weakness?

HIS PRISON DOCTOR AND FRIEND.

The actual news of his release came to him while I was with him one early morning in the hospital. The doctor, Colonel Maddock, who had performed the operation was the first to bring the good tidings. Mahatma Gandhi remained quite calm and collected. "This is no release to me," he said, "but only greater responsibility than ever." He then said laughingly to the doctor. "I trust that you will allow me to remain your patient a little longer." The doctor smiled in turn and said that he would have to obey orders while he was under his charge. A remarkable friendship has grown up between these two men and the praise given by Mahatma Gandhi for the treatment he has received has been unbounded. The extraordinary outburst of friendly feeling towards Englishmen which spread like a great wave over the country after Mahatma Gandhi's release has been in no slight measure due to the knowledge, which reached to the remotest villages, that Mahatma Gandhi's life had been saved owing to the skill and devotion of Colonel Maddock, the English doctor.

The extremely critical nature of the illness was unknown to me before the time when I heard an account of it from the doctor himself. The trouble was acute appendicitis. It developed so quickly that a few hours' further delay might have proved fatal. The doctor, realising at once, when called in for consultation, the gravity of the case, broke through all the red-tape of prison restrictions and took his patient at once in his own motor-car to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona. Darkness had come on before the operation could be performed. Then, as luck would have it, when the patient was under chloroform suddenly the electric light fused and they were left in darkness. All that could be found on the spur of the moment was a hurricane lantern. Just as everything was over the light came on again. When one realises all that was at stake, and the amount of human goodwill and international friendship that depended on the success of that operation, it is not easy to praise too highly the nerve.

* * * *

This is a true utterance, generously uttered, and, as I have twice repeated, it has created at once an atmosphere of friendliness in India such as I personally have not known for some years. What the words of the Duke of Connaught, so nobody and humbly spoken, when hearts were still sore could not accomplish, has, I verily believe, been accomplished to-day. The Punjab wrongs at Amritsar have at last been forgotten in the outburst of joy over Mahatma Gandhi's deliverance not only from prison but from death. The Mussalmans are not mentioning to-day the Khalifate. They are rejoicing along with Hindus in Mahatma Gandhi's return from the Valley of the Shadow of Death. No other subject is on people's lips, and the papers each day in the vernaculars are eagerly scanned for any fraction of news concerning their leader and friend.

The question may well be asked by those who have followed this narrative whether this is all the news of the political situation in India to-day; whether the Council sessions in Delhi and the Provincial Councils at the different capitals, which are passing their Swaraj resolutions, mean nothing at all. My answer would be that they cannot be compared with the political importance of this one frail, pathetic figure, racked and tormented with pain and suffering, yet bearing each day's burden with a cheerful smile, in the hospital at Poona. For India is vitally, essentially, immeasurably religious; and the influence of one saint who has won the love and devotion of the poor is greater than that of all the rest of the politicians put together. This saint-politician, if I may use the strange hybrid word, has already taken into his own hands the reins of political leadership again. He is ruling India, as no Viceroy can do, from the hospital itself.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Commenting on the above the "Manchester Guardian" writes editorially:

We publish to-day a remarkable letter from Mr. C. F. Andrews, the friend and fellow-worker with the late Mr. W. W. Pearson, and along with him the devoted assistant and companion of Rabindranath Tagore, the greatest intellectual force, as Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest spiritual force in the India of to-day. Mr. Andrews is the friend of both, and at Mr. Gandhi's request he has been with him almost continuously in hospital since the date of his return to India six weeks ago. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Pearson both went to India as missionaries, and, caring deeply for the welfare of her people, they have found themselves in complete harmony with the spiritual ideals of her finest spirits. It is a remarkable affinity, and gives ground for hope that on this basis, on the fundamental accord of the Christian spirit and the religious spirit of India, there may yet take place the reconciliation which the needs of both peoples demand. No living Englishman to-day has a wider or more intimate knowledge of India and her peoples than Mr. Andrews, and he places no bounds on the moral influence of Mr. Gandhi throughout India, and not only with those of his own religion but even extending to Moslems and Parsees as well. It is almost impossible for us Westerns to realise the sort of hold which the saint in India just because of his saintliness, can exert over the minds of vast masses of men. The politicians meeting to-day at Delhi, influential in their own way, do not count beside him. He has come out of prison, we are told, with no sort of bitterness in his heart, and the fact that his life has been saved under a difficult and dangerous operation by the courage and devotion of an English doctor has deeply affected him and spread a wave of gratitude and friendliness throughout his followers. It would be unreasonable to build too much on such a revulsion of popular feeling, but the attitude of Mr. Gandhi himself is a matter of great political importance, and it is to be hoped that means may be found to turn to account his attitude of moderation and friendliness. These things alone will not render those measures safe and politic which before were unsafe and impolitic, but they may well create an atmosphere of reasonableness which will mitigate the danger of a forward movement and render compromise possible.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

MINISTERS DECIDE TO RETAIN OFFICE

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, April 6.

In the course of his speech proroguing the Assam Council His Excellency Sir John Kerr explained the position of the Ministers with regard to the Councils' action in reducing their salaries. They felt that it might be intended as an expression of the want of confidence. But after careful inquiries His Excellency felt justified in assuring them that such was not the case, that the vote was in no way based on personal considerations and that their retention of office under the new conditions would increase confidence and respect in which they were held. In view of those considerations the Ministers had decided to retain the office and His Excellency trusted that their patriotic and public-spirited action would be appreciated as it deserved to be.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

AN M. L. A. FINED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 7.

An Ambala message says that Lala Duni Chand, Vakil, member of the Legislative Assembly was prosecuted and fined Rs. 100 on 5th April for contempt of court under section 480 Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. Khan Ahmad Khan, Junir sub-judge, Ambala.

SAVARKAR PURSE FUND.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY PUBLIC

The collection of the above Fund has been started in Bombay, and it is desired that it should be vigorously pushed and finished before the end of April. The volunteers have consequently started to take rounds and approach people for funds since yesterday, but it is not possible for them to approach every body, during the short space of time at our disposal knowing that there are hundreds of sympathisers in Bombay, in all communities, anxious to help the purse to be presented to Mr. Savarkar. We appeal to every one of them not to wait for the volunteers, but to send in their contributions, by person or post, to the Secretaries or Treasurers, in exchange of Tickets for the value. We earnestly hope that no Indian sympathiser in Bombay will fail in doing his duty in this connection, as Savarkar's sacrifice, afflications and devoted work for his mother country, are undeniable facts. To give contribution to the above purse, is a matter of one's conscientious sympathy towards Savarkar and is no matter for pressure. It is therefore hoped that the hundreds of sympathisers will look more to the value of Savarkar's sacrifice than their purse, and will not fail to willingly contribute their biggest mite ranging from Rs 1/- to Rs. 500/-. The office-bearers of the Purse for Bombay are:—

President.—Dr. M. G. Deshmukh.

Treasurers.—Srj. Y. V. Nene, Girgaum and Baban Gokhale.

Secretaries.—Dr. M. B. Velker, Girgaum and Srj. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, Dadar.

We also beg to appeal to the numerous enthusiastic youths in the numerous chawls of Bombay, to come forward and voluntarily do the work of collection for atleast their own chawl and surroundings and thus help the committee and the cause, as the present inadequate member of volunteers will not be able to visit every chawl, every room owing to shortness of time. We therefore expect that every one in Bombay will feel his duty either to send some representative as a volunteer for the purpose of collection from his chawl or in absence of any such volunteer send in his amount direct to the Secretaries or Treasurers, without fail.

Will the people of Bombay rise to the occasion?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

(Promises or payments over Rs. 25/- will be acknowledged in future occasionally under the above heading.)

Previously acknowledged as per handbill published	...	Rs.	1,600	0 0
Dr. Gole	...	,,	25	0 0
Srj. R. N. Mandlik	...	,,	25	0 0
Srj V. V. Jayker	...	,,	25	0 0
Srj. S. R. Sardesai	...	,,	25	0 0
Srj. K. N. Yeober, Dadar		,,	101	0 0
Srj. N. G. Savant, Dadar		,,	51	0 0
Srj. Lala Lajpatrai	...	,,	200	0 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

In the share market to-day Jutes opened with a quite gunny market. In this section there was no change and only a moderate turnover resulted during the early part of the session. Later on however more activity was discernible and the close was steady.

In coals Singaran 'B' have fully maintained the advance while Barabonies are dearer with a fair enquiry. Other stocks showed no change.

In miscellaneous only a limited business was done.

In teas a moderate turnover resulted with the enquiry for Bishnauths well maintained. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations. Government securities 3 per cent. Government paper 67/5 S. lots, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/12, 5½ per cent War bonds 1925 104/8, s.l., 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10 s.l., do 1927 101/14, do 1930 103/10 s.l., do 1932 104/8 s.l.

Bank:—Allahabad Bank Pref. 89 s.l., Imperial Bank fully paid 1392/8, do conty 352 s.l.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 77 s.l., Sara Serapganj Railway 71 s.l.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/1, Kesoram 4/12.

Jutes:—Auckland 193 s.l., Bally 191 Barnagore 143, Birla 8/1, Cheviot 252, Clive 35/2 s.l., Craig 6/4 s.l., Dalhousie 380, Delta 483 s.l. Empire 46/13, Fort Gloster 815 s.l. Hooghly Ordy. 74/8 s.l., Howrah 43/6, Do Pref. 104, Hukumchand Ordy. 8/12, Kamarhatty 500, Kankinarrah 390 s.l., Kinnison 912 s.l., Lansdowne 295 s.l., Lawrence 500 s.o.l., Lothian 398 s.l., Naihati 390, National 2833 s.l., Northbrook 50/12 s., Orient 188, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 55 s.l., Union 408 Waverley 7/12.

Coals:—Baraboni 14/6, Bengal Nagpur Coal 71/8, Barrakur 35/12, Ghusick and Muslia 19/4, Gopalichuck 20/8, Jaintv Central 8 c.d., Khoodia 4/4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 22, Nagpur 13, New Beerbhoom 36/12, New Kendah 9/8, Samla and Kendral 204, Singram 'B' 6/10 c.d.s., Soodamdih 2/6, Talcher 7, Union 18/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Ordy. 5/8, Britannia Building and Iron 3/4, British India Corporation Ordy. 5/8 x.o.d., Do Pref. 100 x.d.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31/4, East India 15/8, Ellenbarrie 276/8 s.l., Golpur 6/12, Namburnadi 12/4, Sapoi 21/12 s.l. Tengnani 15, Titabur 22.

The exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and eleven sixteenth pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-second pence.

JAITO SATYAGRAH

NOTHING TO DO WITH DEPOSITION.

SIKH LEAGUE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, April 7.

In the course of a statement issued to t Sahayak Bureau Sardar Mangal Sing President of the Central Sikh League a a member of the Working Committee sa "With regard to Jaito the aims of Jathas that are going there are clear. I tructions issued from the Akal Takht quired them only to restart the interro ed Akhand Path. There seems to be suspicion in the official mind that the Sik want to carry on Nabha agitation und the cover of the Akhand Path ceremony a want to use Jaito as a base for furth action. Nothing can be further from tru Sikhs are going to Jaito only to assert th freedom of unrestricted religious worsh and they have no other ulterior objec The Jaito Satygraha as such is quite ap from agitation about the deposition of t Maharajah of Nabha."

SHAHIDI JATHA FROM PATNA

(From our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, April 7.

The Sikhs from Patna in Behar, one the thrones of authority in the Sikh religi have offered to send a Shahidi Jatha strong which would trave se on foot whole of Behar and United Provinces. Shiromani Committee is still considering whether the offer should be accepted not.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

GOVERNOR GIVES ASSENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April

The "Madras Mail" understands that Excellency the Governor of Madras has gi his assent to the Hindu Religious Endowme Bill as passed recently by the Madras Le lative Council with the Governor's reco mendations.

LORD WILLINGDON'S DEPARTURE FROM MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Will don will be leaving Madras to-morrow Bombay en route to England. His Excell will hand over the charge on the 12th in from Bombay to Sir Charles Todhu (Finance Member) who will act as Gover till the 14th on which date the new Gover Lord Goschen will arrive and take over charge.

MURDER OF MAHANT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 7.

News has reached here about the murd of an Udasi Mahant at Nankana Sahe It is alleged that some Akalis smashed h head with lathis and chhavis. The Depu Commissioner and the Superintendent Police of Seikhupura have arrived Nankana Saheb and investigation is pr ceeding.

AMRITSAR EDITORS ARRESTED.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, April 7.

Mr. Chandrasen Vaoistha, second editor "Onward" was arrested to-day unde Section 124. Warrants are also out fo the arrest of Mr. Harnamsingh, editor the "Akali."

"ZEMINDAR'S" APPEAL REJECTED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 7.

The High Court has rejected the appe of the "Zemindar" newspaper against th ex-parte decree passed by the senior su judge, Lahore, awarding Mr. Isemenge Deputy Inspector-General of Police, th full amount of Rs. 15,000 claimed by hi as damages for alleged defamatory state ments published by the paper.

SHIPYARD ENGINEERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Apl. 7.

The Southampton Shipyard Engineers b an overwhelming majority have refused t resume work. Hence a national lockout is in evitable.—Reuter.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

FAILURE OF DYARCHY.

REJECTION OF FINANCE BILL.

PT. MALAVIYA'S MASTERLY EXPOSITION.

The following is the continuation of the full text of the important speech, lasting over three hours, delivered by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Legislative Assembly on 17th March moving the rejection of the Finance Bill:—

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Sir, I wish to draw attention to the extravagance in military expenditure from two points of view; from the point of view, firstly, of comparing it for a while with the expenditure on the Army in Japan, and secondly, from the point of view of further economies being brought about in that expenditure. As regards the first, with reference to the opinion expressed by the Honourable the Finance Member about military expenditure in Japan, in support of what I urged in the earlier part of the day, namely, that expenditure on the army in Japan was economical, let me read a passage from an article on Japan in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in which I find it stated as follows:—

"From 1872-1896, the ordinary expenditures of the Army varied from three-quarters of a million sterling to 1½ millions, and the extraordinary outlays ranged from a few thousands of pounds to a quarter of a million. Not once in the whole period of 25 years—if 1877 (the year of the Satsuma rebellon be excepted)—did the State's total expenditures on account of the army exceed 1½ million sterling; and it redounds to the credit of Japan's financial management that she was able to organize, equip and maintain such a force at such a small cost. In 1896, as shown above, she virtually doubled her army, and a proportionate increase of expenditure ensued, the outlays for maintenance jumping at once from an average of about 1¼ millions sterling to £2¼ millions, and growing thenceforth with the organization of the new army, until in the year (1903) preceding the outbreak of war with Russia, they reached the figure of 4 millions. Then, again, in 1906, six divisions were added, and additional expenses had to be incurred on account of the new overseas garrisons: so that, in 1909, the ordinary outlays reached the total of 7 millions, or about one-seventh of the ordinary revenue of the State".

I find from the Statesman's Year Book 1923, that the total revenue in 1923 was 1,482 million yens, and the expenditure on the Army was 196 millions. That is between one-seventh and one-eighth of the total revenue. I am surprised therefore that the Honourable the Finance Member should have been led into thinking and saying that the expenditure in Japan on the army was high.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey: He was speaking of defence expenditure, which includes the army and navy.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: It will take further time to go into the question of navy. But, as the Honourable the Finance Member referred to the army, I have referred to it and I leave it at that.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey: He used the word "defence" (*An Honourable Member*: "The defence expenditure in Japan is six times higher than in India.")

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: When we have the control of our country as the Japanese have control of their country, I expect that our expenditure on these subjects will be much higher than what it is in Japan.

Now, Sir, I will turn to the question of how this expenditure might be reduced at this juncture, even so far as the present year is concerned. I am glad His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is here now. The other day when I referred to the question of internal security troops, I did not have the privilege of His Excellency's presence in the House. I wish to say again, therefore, as I said the other day, that I have not yet understood why there should be 27,000 British troops retained for internal security. I urged nearly four years ago, when I had the privilege of appearing before the Military Requirements Committee over which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presided, that the expenditure of the army should be largely reduced by the adoption of a national system of defence and I urged further that the British internal security troops should be disbanded as they were not needed for the purposes of preserving internal security. I learnt the other day from the Secretary to the Army Department that the number of those troops now stands at 27,000. I should like to know from His Excellency or somebody representing him why the whole of these troops cannot be disbanded and why a saving of nearly seven crores and a half cannot be effected without reducing the number of fighting units. I understood His Excellency the other day to say that so long as he was responsible for advising the Government of India for the defence of the country, he could not advise the reduction of any further troops in the fighting units. I understand that view. But I request His Excellency to enlighten the House why the internal security troops cannot be disbanded either entirely or largely. I submit that they should be disbanded. I think it is a very great wrong to this country to keep 27,000 British soldiers in the country for the purpose of preserving internal security. I have asked on more than one occasion that there should be a statement to show on how many occasions the British troops have had to be called out in order to preserve internal order. My own impression is that they have been so utilised on very few occasions and I will contend that even on these few occasions it was really not necessary to call out these troops to preserve internal order. From that view I should say that these troops should be disbanded. If it should be necessary to add any further troops to the rest of the army for the purpose of internal security. I think they can be obtained by substituting, if necessary, a larger number of Indians in the place of the internal security British troops. In that way also I feel that the maintenance of the military expenditure at its present high level is not advisable. That is another ground on which I cannot support the proposal relating to the Finance Bill which is before the House. A reference has been made to the Indian Territorial Force. I fully know that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is anxious to develop this force and we feel grateful to him for the interest he has taken in it. But our contention has been, and it is to-day that the measures adopted are inadequate, that they are very unsatisfactory from the point of view of experiment and of satisfying the sentiment of the Indians to a certain extent. But what is needed is a policy which will give us a larger Indian army, which is the only way of making an effective reduction in expenditure on the regular army. Towards that end a larger policy is demanded. So far as the college at Dehra Dun is concerned, we are grateful for its establishment; but the feeling among us is that the college should be better equipped, better developed, should impart education which any cadet needs in order to qualify him so as to take up an officer's post in the army in India; that a few, not all of them, may, after a time, be sent to England for further training there, but that the main portion of the training should be completed here and should be imparted to a much larger number of young men than is the case at present. The college should be expanded into a military college which should be expected to meet the requirements of training Indians as officers of the Indian Army in full measure. If that is done it is true that it will not help to reduce the Budget at once, but it will in future years, and if a policy like that were adopted, we would feel that we had some satisfaction and that we should support the Budget to some extent for the present.

The third ground on which I regret I must refuse to support the Finance Bill is the want of confidence that many of us feel in the Government of India as at present constituted. I have dwelt in the previous part of the discussion on two aspects, the constitutional aspect, namely, the defects of the Government of India Act and the necessity of revising it; in the second part I have dealt with the extravagance of the system of administration both in the civil and military departments. Now I will deal with the question of the want of confidence which we Indians feel in the Government of India as at present constituted. We feel that they have failed to protect India's financial interests; we feel that in regard to the question of the army the Government of India have failed to plead with the British Government to reduce military expenditure in India and also failed to save India from having to bear the burden of military expenditure, although the British Army in India is not merely for the purpose of protecting India, but also to maintain the prestige of the British Government in the Far East. We also feel that in the matter of the Lee Commission the Government of India have failed to represent to the Government in England, effectively, the undesirability of sending out the Lee Commission when the Assembly had twice made a protest against it. That is only one of many instances. Government may have protested; I hope they did; I do not know; but my point is, that as the Government of India are constituted, they are not able to protect India's interests in matters financial. The Secretary of State can borrow money without referring to the Government of India; can give pensions and allowances without the consent of the Government of India. As the Government of India are constituted they are not able to protect India's financial interests. We also feel that, as far as the financial management of the Government here is concerned, they have a very unsatisfactory policy. Finance Members have been appointed without sufficient consideration. Without meaning any personal disrespect, I should like to draw the attention of the House to some of the recent appointments in the Government, and the House will at once see the importance of the question to which I refer. You want a financier who can frame a national policy for India and who will have the strength to put that policy before Government and have it accepted. But what has been the policy? How often has not one of the civilian members of the Government been appointed Finance Member? Without intending any disrespect to the Hon. the Home Member, I would recall that for some years he was Finance Member. It was at that time that we had that trouble over Reverse Council Bills. Of course he did his best undoubtedly according to his light. But the unfortunate part of it was the belief that was entertained by some Members of the Government of India and the Secretary of State perhaps that anybody who belongs to the Civil Service is fit to take up any appointment which he may be called upon to fill. In that view you appointed a gentleman who, although he was able to do the work in a way, was not able to understand the finances of India and protect them in the right way. We had therefore all these troubles, scandals and losses during his time. Now we have brought out a trained financier from England. I should like to say without any disrespect to the Hon. the Finance Member, who is a capable financier—I suppose he is as capable a financier as the Government of India could select at this time—that the main point we wish the Government to consider and represent to the Secretary of State is that, in order to protect the finances of India, an Indian financier should be appointed. My objection is not a personal one to any particular gentleman. My objection is that you appoint an Hon. gentleman to the most important office in the Government of India so far as the country's finances are concerned, and without his having a sufficiently long experience of the country, you put upon him the responsibility, the burden, the necessity of balancing the Budget of India, of promoting economy in the expenditure of India, and of helping India forward financially in all the numerous directions in which national activities must go. Without the smallest intention to show any disrespect to the particular gentleman concerned, I say this is a wrong policy. You want at this juncture to select an Indian of outstanding merit as a financier and let him shoulder the burden, let him give you proof whether an Indian can or cannot manage the finances of India. I will not refer to individuals, I will not refer to personalities, but I have before my mind not one, but several Indians who could give an honourable account of themselves if they were asked to take up the responsibilities of the Finance Member of the Government of India. I think the time has come when, without any disparagment to the English Members who have held this office, without any desire to hurt their personal feelings, I should ask that the Finance Member of the Government of India should be an Indian, who could share the responsibility and the burden of administering the finances of his country.

You have an excellent example of the wisdom of such an appointment so far as the Military Department is concerned. You have Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra as the Military Adviser to the Government in Accounts Department; and I think His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will bear testimony to the high worth which he has shown and the absolute trustworthiness with which he has discharged the duties of his high and important office. Is it impossible to find an Indian financier, an Indian businessman, who has the whole experience of a life-time in India, who knows the needs of India, to take up this high responsibility? I think, Sir, it can be done and the fact that it has not been done is another matter for complaint with us.

The Government have failed in another matter which touches the people very vitally, namely, their personal liberty. We know that during the last three or four years the Government of India have not respected the liberty of Indians as they should have done as the custodians of the interests of the people.

During the last three years a policy of repression has gone on in many Provinces. The Government of India were expected to restrain this policy, to call a halt to this policy. The Government of India have failed to do so. It is a matter which causes great grief to us that since 1921, only shortly after the reforms were introduced, there has been a wave of repression in this country which knows no parallel in the previous years of the existence of British-Indian administration. In this period men quite as honourable as any Member who has ever sat on the Government of India Benches, have been thrown into the jails, have been deprived of their liberty, have been subjected to hardships, for no other reason than that the Governments of some Provinces resorted to a repressive law which was meant for a time when bombs were flying about in Bengal, when anarchical crimes were going on in Bengal, and which was never meant to be used in these peaceful times. I refer to the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, Part II, of 1908. Under that law the Government of Bengal first acted under the impulse given to it by an English paper in Calcutta after the unfortunate events which took place in Bombay in 1921 on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. We regretted those events; everybody regretted them. But while the Bombay Government kept its head cool, while the Government of Bombay did not introduce either the Criminal Law Amendment Act or any other Act to suppress the activities of the people at the place where these unfortunate occurrences had taken place, under the evil inspiration derived from an article which appeared in a Calcutta daily the Government of Bengal long before the Prince was due there introduced this Criminal Law Amendment Act into Bengal. Under the operation of that Act a large number of honourable Indians, at the head of whom stood Mr. C. R. Das, were prosecuted and imprisoned. No evidence was adduced that they had committed an unlawful act. The only evidence that was adduced was that they belonged to the Congress Volunteers and that the Congress Volunteers had been declared an unlawful association by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

Perhaps some of my friends might think that I refer to this matter—I have referred to it more than once—with a light heart. They would be wrong. Let me assure them that I refer to this matter with great grief, with great reluctance, and that I refer to it because I cannot forget the hardships, the indignity, the unjustifiable suffering to which a large number of my esteemed fellow-countrymen were subjected under the operation of this evil law which was applied, extended to Bengal without the smallest justification. It was next introduced into the United Provinces. Four days before the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when everybody should have expected that the Government would relax their repressive policy, that the Government would do everything which was possible to conciliate the people and to induce them to offer the loyal welcome that they desired to offer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Government introduced this evil law into the Province. Under the operation of that law my Honourable friend Pandit Motilal Nehru and fifty-five other gentlemen who were sitting on the Provincial Congress Committee discussing the affairs of the Congress were arrested, prosecuted and imprisoned. Under the operation of the same law, many hundreds of others in the United Provinces were prosecuted and thrown into jails, separated for months together from their wives and children, separated for months together from their business pursuits, and subjected to the indignity of being put into His Majesty's jails. The same evil policy was pursued in the Punjab. A few days after the introduction of the law in Bengal, the law was extended to the Punjab also. Remember, please,—the Members of this Council will remember that His Royal Highness was still somewhere in the Bombay Presidency, that it was a long time after he came that he went to Bengal, that it was a long time after he came that he went to the United Provinces, and that it was a long time after he came that he went to the Punjab. But during this interval the Governments of these provinces had put this law into operation and put thousands of respectable Indians into jails. One should have expected that this policy would soon be abandoned; but even after His Royal Highness bid good-bye to India, this policy was kept up, and to-day—I do not know if all the prisoners who were then imprisoned are yet free—but even to-day there are a number of persons who were either imprisoned then or who were imprisoned later under the provisions of this law, who are still undergoing imprisonment.

Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was abused, misused, in subjecting a number of persons to undue restraint. Men going to preside over meetings were told that they could not do so; men going to deliver an address to the people were told that they could not do so. The Seditious Meetings Act was applied, and a number of persons were bound over under sections 107 and 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Among the persons who were so imprisoned, I cannot forget Babu Bhagwandas, a scholar leading a saintly life at Benares, who was hauled up under section 107 or section 108 and who was subjected to all the indignity appertaining to that position. Now, this went on for a long time. Even now the Government have not withdrawn this enactment so far as some provinces are concerned. We have in this House expressed on more than one occasion our opinion that the repressive laws should be withdrawn. The House will remember that the Committee which sat on the Repressive Laws recommended that this law should be withdrawn, though they were of opinion that the law could not be repealed at the time when they reported; but from the passage which the Honourable the Home Member read to this House the other day, the House will remember that the Government contemplated introducing a Bill early in 1922 which would help them, according to their ideas, to repeal this enactment. The Government have not found time to give effect to that desire. Do they entertain that desire at this moment? I do not know; I speak subject to correction, but the Government have certainly not introduced a Bill which was meant to enable them to withdraw the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Government have also not released political prisoners. They are undergoing imprisonment under various enactments. On the contrary, Regulation III of 1818, which the Repressive Laws Committee had recommended should be withdrawn, has not yet been withdrawn, and under the operation of that Regulation, I understand a number of persons in Bengal have been deported. This is the situation so far as the Government's action towards the people is concerned. I ask any Member of this House to point to any period in the history of the British Indian administration in which so many respectable persons, so many innocent persons, were prosected and imprisoned and subjected to indignities and hardships under the operation of laws which were never meant to apply to such persons, and to tell us then whether there is any reason why we should feel confidence in the Government of India as constituted at present. We have asked for the release of political prisoners, but the Government have not yet responded. Mahatma Gandhi who, as the Secretary of State rightly indicated, should not have been imprisoned was released, because it was said that the doctors had advised that he should be released. Leaving that one case at that, we do not know whether any other political prisoner has yet been released. The House recommended the other day the release of Sardar Kharak Singh. We have not yet heard what decision the Government have arrived at in the matter; but he is not the only person about whom we are anxious. There are numerous persons, respectable and innocent persons, who are unjustly undergoing imprisonment, while we are having our dinners and our parties, and holding our receptions and enjoying life. If fills me with grief, it fills me with a sense of shame, that we should be unable to save our fellow men from this indignity and hardship; it fills me with a sense of grief that we should be unable to persuade this Government which have invited us to represent the people here, to adopt the right course in relation to these gentlemen who are unjustly undergoing imprisonment.

Now this is so far as liberty of association and speech is concerned. Even in this matter the Government of India, as it is at present constituted, have given further proof why we should have no confidence in them. I will refer to general situation arising out of the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha, since the Maharaja of Nabha is one.....

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey: I am afraid I must protest.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Protest the Chair, not to me.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey: I am protesting to the Chair, and I hope the Chair will support me. It is improper to discuss on the floor of this House the merits or demerits of the Maharaja of Nabha or the action taken by Government in connection with what the Honourable Member called the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha and what of course was his abdication.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—Sir, I should like the Honourable the Home Member, when he protested against this reference by me to the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha, or his abdication as he puts it, to refer you to some rule or law by which this discussion can be shut out.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey:—Legislative Rule No. 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—Sir, Legislative Rule 23 at page 67 refers to Resolutions. It debars a Resolution, it does not bar a discussion in this House relating to the affairs of any Prince in alliance with His Majesty. That rule says:

"Every Resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation."

Then it says:

"And no Resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects:

(b) Any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or the Administration of any such Prince or Chief."

If I was moving a Resolution, the Honourable the Home Member would have a right to raise this objection. I am not moving a Resolution. I submit, Sir, that I am entitled, that every Member of this House is entitled to refer to a matter of this character which affects any Ruling Prince who is in alliance with His Majesty the King Emperor.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey:—Before you decide, Sir, perhaps you will allow me to quote the actual facts. You will find that in our Legislative Rules, we have certain restrictions on subjects of discussion which apply firstly to Questions and secondly to Resolutions. You will find those relating to the subject-matter of Questions in Rule 8, page 63. You will find those relating to Resolutions in Legislative Rule 23 which will be found at page 67. Now, both of those are identical in scope, obviously the intention being that certain subjects should not be brought under discussion. That is the reason why the Legislative Rules place that restriction both in regard to Questions and to Resolutions. Now, the Rules do not, I admit, specifically provide anywhere any restrictions on subjects which may be discussed in the course of motions for adjournments or on Bills. But it has been invariably the practice in this House to apply those rules and restrictions which relate to Questions and to Resolutions, to discussions on motions arising in the course, for instance, of the Budget debate or in the course of the discussion of Bills. That is the effect of the President's rulings given not once, but several times, lately in the course of our Budget discussion, and I submit, Sir, that they apply equally to a motion for rejection of a Bill such as has been put forward to-day. I ask you, Sir, to maintain that practice.

Dr. H. S. Gour (Central Provinces, Hindi Divisions:—Non-Muhammadan):—Sir, before you decide that question, may I draw your attention to the very rules to which the Honourable the Home Member has adverted? Pages 64 and 68, last clauses:

"If any doubt arises whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1), the Governor General shall decide the point, and his decision shall be final."

Then again on page 68, it is stated:

"The decision of the Governor-General on the point whether any Resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final."

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey:—He resolves the President's doubt finally. The Governor-General resolves the doubt which the President may feel on the subject.

Dr. H. S. Gour:—Now, Sir, these two clauses therefore vest the final authority as regards the decision in the Governor-General, and therefore, so far as the President is concerned, he is not the ultimate deciding authority. We are told by the Honourable the Home Member that it has been the practice of this House that the provision of these rules has been enlarged in practice during the last three years and that the discussion of subjects dealt with in these rules has been prohibited. Well, Sir, I speak subject to correction, I am not aware of any practice to that effect, and I appeal to you as an old Member of this House to refer to any practice embodied in any order passed by the President on that subject. I go further. Even assuming for the sake of argument that the President had given a ruling, with due respect to the President I submit that he could not whittle down the effect of the plain provisions of these Standing Orders upon which the Honourable the Home Member himself relies. The Honourable the Home Member admits that there is no explicit rule barring discussion. But, he says that the spirit of these two rules has the effect of preventing a discussion as to matters upon which Questions and Resolutions are barred. I beg to join issue on that point with the Honourable the Home Member. It is a well-known provision of law that what the law does not prohibit, it permits, and therefore I submit that under the plain rules of construction, where the Standing Orders and rules do not prohibit, they permit.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—Before you give your ruling, Sir, I wish to draw your attention further to the point raised by Dr. Gour. The rules to which the Honourable the Home Member has referred specifically refer, one to a Question and the other to a Resolution. And the Honourable the Home Member has not been able to draw your attention to any rule forbidding reference to any of the Indian Ruling Princes in the discussions of this House. That is the first point.

The second point is, if I am not mistaken, that this very House did deal with the Princes' Protection Bill. That Bill was intended to confer protection on Indian Princes from the criticisms of certain newspapers. If this House was permitted to deal with that point, I cannot understand how the Honourable the Home Member can raise an objection to reference being made to any Indian Ruling Prince, either to his abdication or to any other matter. Besides that, I also submit that you have to consider what the situation would be like if the objection of the Honourable the Home Member is upheld. There are no prohibitions in the rules against a reference being made to any Indian Ruling Prince, and this is the only Legislative Assembly where any matter relating to Indian Princes could be discussed. My Honourable friend, Dr. Gour further draws my attention to section 67 of the Government of India Act, which says:

"It shall not be lawful, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, to introduce at any meeting of either Chamber of the Indian Legislature any measure affecting the relations of the Government with foreign Princes or States."

We were not introducing any measure laying down that the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha should pay a certain tax or do something else. I wanted to refer to an event which related to the Maharaja of Nabha himself because he was a friend of His Majesty by a treaty. He has been dealt with in a certain way.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey:—Before you give your ruling, I should like to draw your attention to two facts referred to by Dr. Gour and the Pandit. . . .

Mr. V. J. Patel (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban):—May I be permitted to refer to Standing Order No. 29 printed at page 83 of this Manual? You have got to distinguish between notice of Resolutions and Questions on the one hand and the right of a Member to make speeches in this Assembly on the other. The subject-matter of speeches is dealt with separately from that of Resolutions and Questions, and if you will allow me to read Standing Order 29 printed at page 83 of this Manual. It says:

"The matter of every speech shall be strictly relevant to the matter before the Assembly."

So the only question you have got to decide now is whether the subject matter to which my Honourable friend, the Pandit, has made reference, is relevant to question in issue. That is the question before us. The Standing Order further lays down certain limitations:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. ." That is not the question here.

"(ii) make a personal charge against a member;

(iii) make use of offensive expressions regarding the conduct of the Indian or any local Legislature;

(iv) reflect upon the conduct of His Majesty the King or the Governor-General or any Governor (as distinct from the Governments of which they are respectively the heads) or any Court of Law in the exercise of its judicial functions;

(v) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words; or

(vi) use his right of speech for the purpose of wilfully and persistently obstructing the business of the Assembly."

These are the only cases in which you can refuse my Honourable friend leave to refer to such matters.

(At this stage, Mr. President resumed the Chair.)

Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon (United Provinces: European):—I also refer to the rule quoted by the last speaker, Rule 29, which lays down that the matter of every speech shall be strictly relevant to the matter before the Assembly. The matter before the Assembly is whether the Finance Bill shall be considered; but leaving that aside, if the matter is of such a character as could not be included in a question or could not be made the subject-matter of a Resolution, then *a fortiori* no debate upon it should ever take place.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—In your absence, Sir, the Honourable the Home Member resorted for the third time to an objection that I could not refer to anything relating to the Maharaja of Nabha. He did not hear what I was going to say but has unfortunately shown nervousness every time I endeavoured to refer to this question. He has shown lack of courage, a charge which he brought against a fellow Member the other day. I wish he had the courage to hear what I was going to say instead of taking shelter behind a technical objection. But in this case even his technical objection will not bar what I am going to submit to this House and it is fortunate that you are here, so that we may proceed with the matter in a sufficiently rapid manner. I was giving my reasons for want of confidence in the Government of India as it is constituted, as a ground for my refusal to support the Finance Bill which is before the House. In doing so I urged that the Government of India had failed to protect the liberty of my fellow subjects and I was going to refer to the action which has been been taken in relation to a number of my fellow subjects in British India at a certain place which is in Nabha territory, but my point of reference to-day is not the incident that took place, is not so much what happened at Nabha and the responsibility for it as the fact that a number of my fellow-men, who were the subjects of His Majesty living in British India, lost their lives and the Government of India have not yet instituted an inquiry, so far as this House is aware, except the magisterial inquiry to which reference was made the other day. I want to know whether I can or cannot refer to a question affecting the lives of so many of our fellow-men. I know that if in an Indian State an Indian subject of His Majesty was killed that would be a ground for the deposition of the Indian Prince who might have been instrumental in bringing

(Continued on next page.)

BROKEN PLEDGES.

(Continued from previous page).

about his death. I know that if a number of His Majesty's Indian subjects were unjustly locked up in the jail of some Indian Prince, I mean no disrespect to any Indian Prince, I am sure that matter could be raised and discussed here in order that the Government of India might take action regarding it.

Mr. President:—The Honourable Member is wrong in his interpretation. This matter was raised in the Budget debate last year by my Honourable friend who is here not to-day, our present Deputy President. He proceeded to discuss a matter relating to the territory of an Indian State and I ruled him out of order and I adhere to that ruling now.

Dr. H. S. Gour:—May I just point out what transpired during your temporary absence.

Mr. President:—Order, order. Have nothing to do with what transpired in my absence. I may inform the House that any one authorised to occupy the Chair holds all the powers which the Chair possesses and is fully entitled to their exercise. No appeal could be made to me from anything that he ruled. I cannot be made a court of appeal on matters of which I have no cognisance.

Dr. H. S. Gour:—That is exactly the point. When your predecessor occupied the Chair, the Chair had not given any decision. The matter was laid before him and before he could decide you resumed the Chair.

Mr. President:—Even those facts are facts of which I was not aware until the Member informed me. I can only take cognisance of matters arising on points of order presented to me when I am in the Chair, and I have told the Honourable Member that this subject was raised last year in the Budget debate and I ruled that matters taking place in the territory of an Indian State are not in order.

Dr. H. S. Gour:—I do not think my friend the Panditji has broken any rule since you returned to occupy the Chair. He has not done so. We were continuing a discussion which began during your temporary absence and the Pandit was merely referring to the discussion which was then proceeding. He has not mentioned that matter at all. The Honourable the Home Member objected to a part of his speech in which he referred to the abdication of His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha (*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyan "The* deposition.") Thereupon the Honourable the Home Member said he wanted a ruling from the Chair whether there was. . . .

Mr. President:—Is the Honourable Member now referring to what happened to His Highness the late Maharaja of Nabha?

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—If you will kindly let me proceed, Sir. . . . .

Mr. President:—Dr. Gour has put to me what appears to make a hypothetical point of order. If he is referring to the Maharaja of Nabha he is out of order.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey:—That is the point I took exception to.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—With every deference to your ruling Sir, you will permit me to enter my protest against the view that I am barred from referring to any Indian Ruling Prince who is in alliance with His Majesty the King Emperor and whose subjects are moving into British territory and into whose territory British Indian subjects are moving.

With that much so far as the Maharaja is concerned. I will now come, Sir, to events here in British India. Those are that many residents of the Ferozepore district and of districts adjoining it are reported to have lost their lives when they were going to a Gurdwara which is at Gangsar. They were going there with the distinct and avowed object of paying a visit to the shrine and reading the holy Granth Sahib there; that in the course of that visit they were fired upon and they lost their lives. This House discussed this matter in an indirect way the other day and we had hoped that the Government of India would by this time have ordered a public inquiry by a committee which will inspire confidence to investigate the affair and find out how this happened.

Mr. President: Did these matters take place on the territory of an Indian State or not?

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: One bad affair of the many to which I am going to refer happened in the territory of an Indian Prince. But there are many other things to which I am going to refer which did not happen there. For instance the march of the men through British territory and the loss of life which occurred in it. Some of them lost their lives in the territory of an Indian Prince, but several others lost their lives in British territory. They received their wounds in the territory of an Indian Prince and they were on their way to their homes in British territory when many of them died. Now, Sir, what was the number of the deaths that took place, what was the number of injuries that were inflicted.—we are not yet in a position to say, but their number was large. The other day you will remember, Sir, that one Mr. Day was unfortunately killed in Calcutta. His Excellency the Governor-General expressed his great grief over the event, and rightly so, and expressed his sympathy with those whom the deceased had left behind. In this matter it has been alleged that the deaths that took place were many: we do not know whether they died exactly within the limits of an Indian Prince's State or whether they died outside, but there were many men who were residents of the Ferozepore district and other districts, and this is a fact about which there is absolutely no doubt from the inquiries I have made. Many men received injuries and some of them succumbed to the injuries they received. The Government of India have not, so far as I am aware, except for the expression used by the Honourable the Home Member that he deplored the event and the deaths—the Government of India, and particularly His Excellency the Viceroy have not yet made any pronouncement which might show how the matter was being viewed by them.

Sir Campbell Rhodes (Bengal: European): In defence of the memory of Mr. Day I should like to point out that when Mr. Day was murdered, he was walking along Chowringhee alone, taking an early walk in the morning for the benefit of his health and that he was not connected with any agitation or anything of that sort.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: I am sorry, Sir, the Honourable Member has interrupted me. I mentioned that. I think the Viceroy, rightly expressed sympathy with the man and his family. I grieve for his death. I depore that anybody should have taken his life, I thought that was clear but what I was going to submit. Sir, is that there were a number of our fellow-subjects living in British India, some of them have lost their lives, and several of them have received injuries, and an appeal has been made in this House to institute a public inquiry by a Committee which would command public confidence, which might sift the facts, and place them before the public. But the Government have not responded. The other day Captain Orr's unfortunate case occurred and we know that His Majesty's Government were prepared—at least that was the impression created by the papers—even to go to war with a neighbouring Prince, with an independent Prince, in order to vindicate the right of the British Government to see that their subjects are not maltreated not exposed to death or injury by the subjects of another Prince or Ruler. Why . . . .

Mr. President: I cannot allow the Honourable Member to proceed on those lines. It is obvious that, in substance, this is a matter which took place in the territory of an Indian State. There are many matters which are in order, so I must ask the Honourable Member to address himself to those.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: My point, Sir, is that the Government of India as they are constituted are not protecting the civil liberty of my fellow-subjects, and that is the point I am endeavouring to establish; and I say that when the Government fail to offer protection to their subjects, when they fail to make an inquiry even into what has happened to them, that Government cease to enjoy popular confidence.

I will now refer in the next instance to the question of religious liberty. But before I give up that point, I wish to say this also, that British subjects have every right in British India to discuss matters in British territory—outside this Council i may be for the present, for of course must bow to your ruling—and British subjects have in British India every right to discuss matters relating to Indian Princes who are in alliance with His Majesty because British subjects in British India pay taxes, the taxes maintain the army, the army may be employed in fighting an Indian Prince or in supporting him, and therefore it is the inherent right of every British Indian subject to discuss matters relating to any Indian Prince. The Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, which has its headquarters at Amritsar, is a religious body which represents Sikh religious public opinion. It thought it its duty to protest at Amritsar, not within the territory of an Indian Prince, against the action that had been taken by the Government against an Indian Prince. The Government seem to have taken umbrage at that attitude of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The Members of the Committee had only a short time before been declared by the Government to be representatives of a large body of the Sikh religious public opinion. On their having passed certain Resolutions condemning the action of the Government taken against a particular Indian Prince, the Government of the Punjab declared them to be an unlawful association. Under that declaration a number of members of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee are being prosecuted. I submit, Sir, that the Government should have stopped such prosecution, should have told the Government of the Punjab to withdraw the declaration in question and not prosecute anybody under the cloak of an Act which throws very little responsibility upon the Governor, which gives very little opportunity to those who are being prosecuted to establish their defence, because there is no other defence which is permissible in such cases except that they are not members of the declared Association. Though there are other sections also under which they are being tried, this section should certainly not have been applied. They should not have been declared an unlawful association, and the Government, I submit, have failed to give them that protection in the matter of their civil religious liberty which they had a right to expect.

Lastly, Sir, the Government of India have not been able to protect the religious liberty of His Majesty's subjects in British India. It generally happens, Sir, that when Indian subjects of His Majesty go on a pilgrimage to any shrine or temple the Government do not give them up entirely to the mercy of those with whom they have to deal. And here I will submit that any British subject who is going on a pilgrimage to any shrine or any temple or any mosque, though it may happen to be situated outside British India, is entitled to protection from the Government of India through the Local Government in the territories of which the place of pilgrimage may be situated. This protection also the Government of India have failed to give to my Sikh fellow-subjects who were going to a religious shrine in order to perform their religious duties. Now, Sir, in all these matters, I submit, the Government have failed to carry the people with them. The Government have lost the confidence of the people and, so long as they are carrying on this administration in the manner in which they are carrying it on, I think it will be wrong on my part and I will not be doing my duty by my people if I lend them my support so far as the Finance Bill is concerned.

The situation has now resolved itself into this. I have shown that on the ground of the constitution as laid down in the Government of India Act being defective we have objection to supporting the Taxation Bill. I have fully described the constitution as it stands. I will refer to only one passage from the Report of Lord Durham which shows that the situation in Canada in 1834 was very much like what we find here under the present constitution of the Government of India. Before responsible government was introduced in Canada the situation there was very much like what we find here. Lord Durham in his report stated:

"The powers for which the Assembly contended, appear in both instances to be such as it was perfectly justified in demanding."

These are the powers which we want—the power to control our domestic affairs in the Home Department, in the Finance Department, in the Industries Department and all the other departments of the Government of India subject to such understanding as may be arrived at for a short period in relation to the army and navy and to foreign and political relations.

Lord Durham went on to say:

"It is difficult to conceive what could have been their theory of government who imagined that in any colony of England a body invested with the name and character of a representative Assembly, could be deprived of any of those powers which, in the opinion of Englishmen, are inherent in a popular legislature. It was a vain delusion to imagine that by mere limitations in the Constitutional Act, or an exclusive system of government, a body, strong in the consciousness of wielding the public opinion of the majority, could regard certain portions of the provincial revenues as sacred from its control, could confine itself to the mere business of making laws, and look on as a passive or indifferent spectator, while those laws were carried into effect or evaded, and the whole business of the country was conducted by men, in whose intentions or capacity it had not the slightest confidence. Yet such was the limitation placed on the authority of the Assembly of Lower Canada; it might refuse or pass laws, vote or withhold supplies, but it could exercise no influence on the nomination of a single servant of the Crown. The Executive Council, the law officers, and whatever heads of departments are known to the administrative system of the Province, were placed in power, without any regard to the wishes of the people or their representatives; nor indeed are there wanting instances in which a mere hostility to the majority of the Assembly elevated the most incompetent persons to posts of honour and trust. However decidedly the Assembly might condemn the policy of the Government, the persons who had advised that policy retained their officers and their power of giving bad advice. If a law was passed after repeated conflicts, it had to be carried into effect by those who had most strenuously opposed it. The wisdom of adopting the true principle of representative government and facilitating the management of public affairs, by entrusting it to the persons who have the confidence of the representative body, has never been recognised in the government of the North American Colonies. All the officers of Government were independent of the Assembly; and that body which had nothing to say to their appointment, was left to get on as it best might, with a set of public functionaries, whose paramount feeling may not unfairly be said to have been one of hostility to itself."

Now, Sir, that is very much the situation here with some alterations which I need not wait to emphasise. That is generally the situation in which this Assembly finds itself. Here we have not an Executive Government controlling the destinies of Indians. We are an elected majority in this House but the appointments in the Executive Government are not made after consulting the sense of this Assembly. The Members who sit on the Government Benches are entirely independent. They might insult us. They might flout public opinion. They might show the utmost disregard for the lives and liberties of His Majesty's subjects. They may treat them with contempt, and yet they can sit and draw their salaries and exercise the power which their positions give them. This is a situation which is entirely intolerable. I hope that these reasons will convince every Indian and many Europeans—if not all Europeans—that we cannot, situated as we are, lend our support to the Bill which has been brought forward by the Honourable the Finance Member. It might be urged, how will the affairs of the country be carried on? Under the enactment called the Government of India Act of 1919, the certification of any measure which the Viceroy is advised to consider desirable in the public interest is possible. We cannot lend our moral support and vote to the maintenance of this taxation unless the representatives of the people of this country have a voice in the expenditure of the money raised by taxation, unless we are put in a position to exercise the same rights and privileges which the members of every Legislature in the world exercise. Unless that is done we cannot support such taxation. I hope the reasons that I have given will satisfy every elected member of this House of the justice of the attitude I have taken, and I hope they will lend me their support in order that the present system may be ended as soon as possible, and that we may have a regular system of responsible government under which the representatives of the people, men who have the entire confidence of the people, may carry on the administration of the domestic affairs of this country. For these reasons I oppose the motion which has been put before the House by the Finance Member that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration.

HAD A HARD TIME GETTING HER TEETH

Until Baby's Own Tablets Were Tried—Then Began Improving At Once.

The reason why Mrs. David Lee's physician prescribed Baby's Own Tablets for her child was because he knew that they contain absolutely no opiate or narcotic and can be given with perfect safety even to the youngest infant.

Says Mrs. Lee, who resides at Lindsay, Ontario, Canada:—"My little girl had a hard time getting her teeth. She was feverish, her tongue was coated, her breath offensive and she vomited curdled milk. On the advice of our doctor I give her Baby's Own Tablets and she began improving at once. She had not slept well at nights for three months, and I was almost worn out caring for her. Nothing did her any good until I gave her the Tablets. Now her food digests properly, her breath is sweet, her tongue clean and she is quiet and good. I can strongly recommend the Tablets to other mothers as they did my baby good when nothing else did."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are recommended in cases of simple fever, colic, constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, croup and colds. They make teething easy, promote healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development, are a remedy for worms. Sold by chemists, at 1½ annas the vial. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

KHADI EXHIBITIONS.

KHADI BULLETIN.

The Director Khadi Information Bureau, Sabarmati writes:—

THE GUNTUR DISTRICT KHADI BOARD.

The Secretary writes:—The production of Khadi in the district at present is not in proportion to the local demand. Provincial and other stores outside should send their orders through the Khadi Board so that after sufficient production for local consumption is arranged, extra production may be organised. This will also help to keep the prices steady.

A NEW KHADI STORE IN CALCUTTA.

Messrs. Jeevanlal and Co., have opened a Khadi store in Calcutta and have stocked Khadi from Andhra and Behar. The firm has inquired regarding producing centres of the Punjab from which it can take more Khadi. In reply it has been directed to correspond with Lala Bishannath at Pari Mahal, Shah Alami gate, Lahore who is Secretary to the Khadi Board, Punjab. Now that most of the provinces have got their own Khadi Boards it is proper to transact with and through these Boards for buying or selling Khadi.

SALES DEPOTS IN KHANDESH (MAHARASHTRA).

As a result of the recent tour of the All-India Khadi Board in Maharashtra, the opening of four selling depots has been decided upon, and those who are in need of disposing of their surplus Khadi should communicate to the following addresses:—1. Sjt. Shanker Sheth Kabare, Erandole (East Khandesh). 2. Secretary, Congress Committee, Nandurbar (Khandesh). 3. Secretary Congress Committee, Jalgaon. 4. Sjt. Baloobhai Mehta, President Khadi Board, Dhulia.

TIRUPATI (TAMIL NADU).

Sjt. K. Rajagopalachari writes that after the All-India Khadi Board's tour in those parts sales of Khadi have increased in Tirupati and Dindigal.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS KHADI STORES.

The manager writes that demand for Khadi is increasing, but the local produce is not equivalent to meet it. Samples and rates especially of fine Khadi for dhotis and sarees have been asked for. The manager is requested to communicate with the Khadi Board of Andhra, Behar, Tamil Nadu and the Punjab.

KUTCH.

A gentleman who has staked a good deal for Khadi writes:—"The hand spinning and hand weaving activities which the revival of Charkha had fostered have practically stopped this year for want of cotton. Famine has added to the unemployment and the spinners and weavers can hardly support themselves. Those who are prepared to volunteer their services do not know what to do. They do not know whom they should approach, as they do not know to which province Kutch belongs to....." Kutch is under Gujarat province and for any kind of Khadi work the Khadi Board of Gujarat should be approached.

ABOUT STORING COTTON.

The Behar Khadi Board has issued a bulletin in Hindi in which they have appealed to the people to store cotton and announced their readiness to render all sort of help to get the khadi woven for those who spin.

A NEW COTTON GROWING CENTRE.

The Secretary, Behar Khadi Board informs that they have chosen Dalsingsarai as their cotton centre. This part has commenced growing cotton from the year 1921, and has exported about five lacs of rupees worth of cotton during every season for the last two years. The exporters have judged the cotton to be of first class quality. This will solve the difficulty of Behar in getting Cotton. The Board has applied for a loan from the central Board.

JUBBULPORE (C. P. HINDUSTANI).

The Balaghat District Congress Secretary writes that some of the Swaraists actually come in their way of Khadi propaganda. If staunch Khadi workers set to work steadily, the people, after a while, will know for themselves whom they should listen to.

KHADI EXHIBITIONS.

The Mandvi Ward in Bombay opened a Khadi exhibition on the 10th instant which must have been closed by now. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Gandhi.

Another exhibition is informed to have been held on the 8th-9th instant at Meerut under the auspices of the Delhi Provincial Conference.

Still another exhibition is announced to be held at Jalgaon on the 18th prox. under the auspices of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held there. It will remain open for 10 days. The Technical Department has been asked to send the spinning, weaving and dyeing parties for demonstration there. Exhibitors wishing to send their things to the exhibition should communicate to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Jalgaon.

Meliaputti (P. O. Chapara, Dist. Ganjam) A Khadi worker writes:—"We have a great scarcity of cotton here in these parts. The first crop failed and the small quantity that was available was exported unfortunately. We find symptoms of Khadi production work receiving a check if a tolerable supply of cotton is not found. If the cotton is secured at high prices, the cloth produced will not sell in the market. I therefore request you to direct me to the nearest place where cotton worth at least Rs. 500 can be had etc." The nearest place that could be suggested for promptness in attendance is Tiruppur, which is the head quarter of the Tamil Nadu Khadi Board.

JILNA (NIZAM'S TERRITORY.)

A Khadi dealer writes that the list of Khadi producers published some time ago in one of the Khadi Bulletins had been addressed to by him, but there was a reply from only one, which again did not supply samples. Khadi dealers are now requested to communicate with the Khadi Board of whichever province they want to deal with.

WASHING OF KHADI.

A Khadi user from Bombay complains that the Khadi he can get there often tears like rag on account of the bad washing it might have undergone. He asks to be informed through newspaper of a harmless methods of washing. Such a method is given on page 140 of the *Vanat shastra* Part I, a book published in Gujarati and Hindi by the present writer and obtainable at Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati for 12 annas with postage.

KHADI CUSTOMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The above correspondent also informs that he is willing to contribute 10 rupees if an association of Khadi customers is formed with the object of raising subscription amongst them to finance a Khadi producing activity to be started for contributors' benefit. He writes that some such suggestion was made in 'Navajiwan' about a year ago, but as there was no such organisation existing then, he did not come forward. The Bombay Khadi Board if it is formed might take a note of this proposal.

SPINNING ACTIVITY IN TIRUPATI (TAMIL NADU).

The Secretary, Local Congress Committee writes:—

"There is a steady demand for *Charkhas*, and cotton from all sections of the people, Hindus, Mussalmans, Brahmins, non-Brahmins, pleaders, merchants, students etc. I have got a good carpenter now, who is repairing bad ones, and is preparing new ones according to your measurements. I hope to get at least fifty students to spin regularly though there will be many spinning irregularly. They are coming in for *Charkhas*. The difficulty is with cotton. I have arranged to purchase all cotton from a friend of mine who has cultivated cotton just about 4 miles from the town. The cotton is very good and I intend supplying the people the raw cotton as it is. I find it more convenient to remove seeds with hands and card also with hands, than to use the ginning wheel and does not take much time. This admirably fits in for work on a limited scale in each house. My wife is able to gin and card for me and for herself, as much cotton as would serve us about 2 hours spinning. She takes, about half an hour. Each house can do that for itself and save some money and a lot of inconvenience due to bad carding by professional carders.

"At the ontset I may inform you that most of the Vakils, are spinning very regularly every day, one of them gave a *viss* of yarn to be woven into cloth about 10 days ago and has got his cloth. A head clerk of the local Munshif's court gave me about half a viss of yarn and he has also got his cloth. A widow gave me about a *viss* and a quarter of yarn and has got her cloth. Another young boy, a non-Brahmin, gave a *viss* of yarn and got about 13 yards of cloth. A municipal school teacher gave one *viss* of yarn and he will get his cloth in about a week's time and so on.

An old gentleman of about 60, a retired pleader and a religious recluse has got his old *Charkhas* three in number repaired and has begun to spin along with his religious studies. A retired Tehsildar is troubling me for a *Charkha*, has learnt spinning in 2 or 3 days at the Congress office, and has promised to take the *Charkha* to-day or to-morrow."

In a further letter he writes:—

"Our merchant friends have instituted a silver cup for the best spinner who successfully competes three successive competitions. The competition will commence when 50 charkhas are introduced by the merchant community. In many small shops charkhas are working steadily."

In the latest letter he says:—

"After I last wrote to you, I have begun to take stock of work to be done in the district. One of our workers goes about the town taking down names of those who have *Charkhas*, and those who have no *Charkhas* but want one, those who want cotton, spindles, etc. He will take about 15 days to go to every house in the town. At the end of that period he will have to go to those houses and give them what they want.

I think there are more than a hundred *Charkhas* working regularly in the town and I believe many must be working irregularly. Our Municipal chairman does his own carding with a carding bow I supplied him. He spins good yarn. Our Vakil friends are also spinning regularly. Mr. Vardachari, a vakil of this place, an asthma patient spins very regularly and some days when he has no court, he spins for 3 or 4 hours at a stretch. He tells me spinning gives him relief as no other medicine does. He has therefore kept his charkha in a room where he keeps his favourite *Veena*, *Charkha* finds a place therefore along with his best and sacred things.

The Government seems to be nervous about the activities of our municipality. The Governor is pressing on the minister to suspend the Municipal Council. If that happens, I do not know if *Charkha* will be allowed to remain in schools, when they pass under the Government Committee, which may be nominated in place of our Council. But, so far as matters now stand, work in the schools is not bad. I am asking each student to have his or her yarn kept separately and they are doing so."

ECONOMICS OF KHADI.

A Correspondent writes:—

"I remember to have read in the columns of Young India some questions put in connection with the economics of Khadi some time back. It is very difficult if not impossible for a member of joint Hindu family where one puts on Khaddar while another uses foreign cloth, to answer the questions with facts and figures. But there is one other very important item connected with the same which I want to bring to your readers. Advantages accruing me by reason of wearing Khaddar dress are so many that I cannot sufficiently describe them. The following is mere a picture of the same as I have neither adequate words nor the capacity to describe the facts in details.

Before the advent of N. C. O. Movement I used to put on up-to-date English dress, foreign both in style and quality. My lure for the English etiquette was in its infancy, when, thanks to the mysterious movement of Mahatmaji, which proved successful with me in nipping it in the bud. To-day I am a *Khaddaracharya* as one fondly and foolishly (because it was ironical) remarked.

My simplicity in dress has enabled me to realise the significance and the beauty of the divine principle of plain living and high thinking. It has enabled me further to grasp the purity of present day problems of my life. It has inspired in me love towards God and which if I mistake not is the perfection of life and heart. To-day I am a changed man with change of heart in every direction; many of my relatives and acquaintances consider me a fool and a fanatic with strange whims and caprices following blindly the ridiculous movement of Mr. Gandhi. This was the remark one of my friends passed when I gave up my foreign clothes in the first memorable bonfire of Bombay. But to-day I have been able to convert him to my fold.

When I think of the purity of khaddar I find myself exalted and on higher sphere as philosophy of Khadi leads me nearer and nearer. Its whiteness reminds me of stainless soul and thus indirectly helps me in knowing its real and true meaning—the key to salvation.

Khaddar has served as my guide and *guru* in many respects both from material and spiritual points of view. I always pray to the Almighty that my fellow brothers realise the seriousness of the situation, realise our degradation and to evade the coming greater humiliation they may wear Khaddar and popularise it for their economic salvation—the effective Key to the solution of all our struggles. Pray, pause and ponder! Will better counsels prevail?

LANDLORD'S ZOOLUM AT BANDRA.

SUCCESSFUL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

On Monday, the City Magistrate of Bandra, Mr. Gunjikar, delivered judgment in a case which had been watched with keen interest by the public.

In this case a well-known Khoja of Bandra, Cassum Ahmed had charged Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein Pithalwalla, a wealthy local merchant, (2) Mahomed Hussen, also a merchant, and (3) Samsudin Nasibkhan, a mason under Secs. 427, 447, 109, 114, 503, 504 and 506 I. P. C.

From the judgment in the case it would appear that Cassum Ahmed, the complainant is a tenant of a block of two rooms in a chawl near the Bandra Bazaar. These premises are being used by him as a mill for grinding grain. He has been a tenant for the last 7 or 8 years and his present landlord, is accused No. 1 who came in possession of the property in about 1920. The original rent was Rs. 30 per month, which was raised to Rs. 33, an increase of 10 per cent. The complainant continued paying the increased rent for over a year.

The complainant's allegations of harassment by the accused are of a grave character. 'Inter alia' that the accused No. 1 on the 28th and 29th May appeared before the Mill, threatened the complainant that he would demolish the building and got the labourers to remove the tiles from his roof. Subsequently accused No. 1 posted Pathans near the Mill premises and threatened the complainant with injury to person and property. On the 19th June accused No. 1 went to the premises with Pathans, coolies and masons, and with accused No. 2 ordered his labourers to get on to the roof and forcibly remove the tiles in spite of opposition. The masons and labourers destroyed a good part of the tiling so as to cause damage to the Mill, and its accessories.

After hearing evidence his worship sentenced accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 60 under Secs. 447 and 114 I. P. C. and a fine of Rs. 60 under Secs 427 and 114 I. P. C. and sentenced accused No. 3 to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each under Secs 447 and 427 respectively. Accused No. 2 was discharged.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

According to the March issue of the "Labour Gazette," there are, at the moment 10 trade unions with a membership of 27,813 in Bombay City and Island, 7 unions with a membership of 14,085 in Ahmedabad and 6 unions with a membership of 8,404 in the rest of the Presidency. The total for the Presidency is thus 23 unions with 50,302 members as compared with 19 unions with 46,037 members in the quarter ending December 1923. In the first quarter of the present year the number of unions has increased by 4 while the membership has increased by 3.26 per cent as compared with the previous quarter, namely December 1923. The following table summarises the position as regards unions and membership since June 1922.

Quarter ended	No. of unions	Membership at end of quarter
June 1922	22	37,914
September 1922	23	32,776
December 1922	22	51,472
March 1923	22	48,669
June 1923	21	51,276
September 1923	19	41,646
December 1923	19	46,637
March 1924	23	50,302

The complete absence of unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay, inspite of the recent general strike in this industry, says the "Gazette," is very noticeable.

PATHARE PRABHU NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Miss Jamnabai V. Dhurandhar, who recently returned from Europe after specialising in midwifery and diseases of women and children, was entertained by the above Association in the Jaggonnath Shankerseth Compound, Thakurdward, on Sunday. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided on the occasion.

Mr. Jayakar welcomed Miss Dhurandhar in an eloquent speech, after which the guest of the evening was garlanded and presented with a copy of Marathi songs, specially composed for the occasion by Mr. K. S. Trilokekar, enclosed in a beautiful silver frame. Miss Dhurandhar then acknowledged the warm reception offered to her. After refreshments were served, the function came to a close.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

A PURDAH CONFERENCE.

GOVERNOR AS CHIEF WHIP.

THE MINISTERIAL SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

After a stormy session, the Bengal Council was prorogued on Wednesday last and Mr. Henry Cotton is free to devote his full-pay recess to the research of historical records, which he has adopted as his hobby. The Swarajist M. L. C.'s, now unharnessed intend to apply their leisure to mofussil propaganda. The essence of the Swarajist move was to kill Diarchy and make the way clear for sensible advance; in their mission they were successful to the limit of their power, but the Ministers are clinging to their jobs with ardent doggedness. It is said that the British nation never knows when it is beaten. Lord Lytton has the instinct of invinsible tenacity and he has managed to infect Messrs. Ghuznavi and Fazlul Huq with his enthusiasm. A pro-Ministerial organ has dilated on the danger of retaining a brace of Ministers without remuneration, and it says that the principle of honorary Joboeracy will end in the corruption of its favourite idols. Nor are the Ministers in such a state of affluence as to court the risks of their tenacious conduct without public reproach however idle it may be. They claim the privilege of Caesar's wife, and in their attachment to unremunerative office they have been supported by the legal erudition of Mr. S. R. Das who, after the burial of the Constitutional Club, has had a new fit of delusional insanity concerning the future of Moderatism in the land. The Reform Act leaves the determination of salaries for the Ministers, to the discretion of the Council; but the legal Pundit is inclined to the interpretation that a snap-vote is not conclusive. The stone in the advice he gave to the Asiatic Investment Corporation and landed it in the ditch, his foible being the irritation of self-will and omniscience. The Ministers remain in office—and as a proof of Lord Lytton's adherence to that policy, the third ministership is being hawked about. The latest man to refuse it is Mr. P. C. Mitter, who knows the law and does not want to earn self-contempt by compliance with Government House orders. And there is more evidence to support Lord Lytton's defiance of the constitution and his abdication of the office of impartial regalism. On Monday he summoned the loyal gang to Government House and plied him with tokens of hospitality. The Swarajists were left out and Lord Lytton virtually assumed the ignoble part of a ministerial whip and lectured to the faithful on the need of maintaining the Constitution intact. The proceedings of the *purdah* conference have not been divulged, but there was the feast of reasons and the flow of souls and much effusion of individual fidelity. News of the clandestine performance however leaked out, and it must be said for the unsophisticated loyalist that a message from Government House is the climax of life's delight. The following was the text of the call of affection which excited the secretive instincts of the loyalist:—

Government House,
Calcutta,
29th March, 1924.

Dear—

His Excellency wishes to meet those members of the Legislative Council who did not pledge themselves to oppose the Budget in the recent discussions, in order that he may explain to them certain constitutional questions arising from the present position.

You are cordially invited to the meeting, which will take place at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, March 31st in the Old Council Chamber, Government House.

Yours Sincerely,
H. R. Wilkinson.

This Mr. Wilkinson is the Governor's Private Secretary and a great charmer. In obedience to the call, the Ministerial Party held its meeting under the presidency of the Governor and at the cost of the tax-payer who shoulders His Excellency's sumptuary allowance with docile trust that there will be no abuses caused thereby. It is hardly necessary to analyse particular votes when the outcome of them all is the conferring of the Order of the Boot to the Ministers. The Governor's participation did rally waverers in party-politics, waverers who rejected the demand of a saloon car at Rs. 10,000 for their Excellencies to move about in luxury and due privacy. The storm broke when on Tuesday, the Ministerialists were shepherded by Sir Hugh Stephenson for the agricultural grant and the final passing of the mutilated budget. At this crisis the President shielded the person and dignity of the Governor with a ponderous sapience worthy of an early knighthood. Time and again the indignant Swarajists wanted to draw attention to the tampering tactics of Lord Lytton, but Mr. Cotton stood four-square against the onslaught that threatened the divinity hedging the King's Representative. Whether it is a question of eating, drinking or state-craft, the conduct of His Excellency is according to Mr. Cotton above comment. Mr. Das shrewdly avoided the name of Lord Lytton and discussed the maleficent intrusion of Lord Lytton in party-politics, especially, after the routing of twenty elected Ministerialists by 63 elected members on the question of a little pay for poor Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Ghuznavi. Whatever antics the Governor might choose to perform, his conduct cannot be discussed; even if His Excellency is pleased to maladminister a department the tax-payer ought to keep *chup* because the Governor symbolised the Crown.

> Mr. C. R. Das:—Is there no distinction between the personal conduct and the constitutional conduct of the Governor?—Is this House precluded from discussing questions as to whether certain steps taken by His Excellency are or are not within the limits of constitution?
>
> The President:—This is a point of very great difficulty indeed. But I find nothing in the rules which limits the question of conduct and I am afraid the rule is so general in its terms that it excludes any conduct of His Excellency.

A ruling so pedantic is in keeping with the resort to crafty tactics exemplified in the *purdah* dalliances of M. L. C.'s in Government House. Mr. Cotton's grateful interpretation of Rules in protection of Lord Lytton might have been usefully urged the day before when the Council discussed the personal conduct of Lord Lytton as the occupant of the railway Saloon he wanted at Rs. 10,000. The absurdity of the dictum provoked an uproar; the official benches shouted in chorus without any interference from the meddlesome president who was imported two years ago as the impartial expert; the opposition shouted back to the alarm of the president. As Mr. Das could not stand the poltroonery any longer he left the Council with his followers. "Howl like jackals, all of you!" cried Mr. Akhil Dutt as he left the Chamber to the official minority. It is said, they passed the Budget; they did nominally without giving consolation to the bootless marionettes known as the Ministers!

GOVERNOR AS TAIL-TWISTER.

Lest it be supposed that Lord Lytton is an unconstitutional Governor aiding the Swarajists to tear the Reform fabric to tatters, a case must be voted of his eagerness to obey the Swaraj vote and set the people by their ears. It has been given out that an one particular Lord Lytton will follow the Council mandate, i.e. the disendment of 1200 Indian employees, without any detriment, of course, to the *sahib log* similarly employed in other transferrec categories against the ban of a Swarajist majority. It is stated, though not officially confirmed, that out of deference to the Council's reduction of grants, the Governor has given notice to 1,200 gazetted and non-gazetted officers to quit service after three months. Vague rumours have pervaded Bengal about the stern purpose of Government to turn the screw of unemployment on the middle classes. If 1,200 families are thrown into the streets, there must be a revulsion of feelings against the Swarajists. Such at least is the meaning of the strategem. Lord Lytton's policy of selective penalisation has on the other hand appalled certain of the Ministerialists. Instead of cynically leaving the odium of unemployment on the Swarajists, they turn on the Government and ask if such ruthlessness is really an inevitable sequel of Council voting. Mr. P. C. Mitter strongly condemned the wily callousness of the procedure. He put the blame on Government which in his judgment were exploiting public distress for the discomfiture of the Swarajists who in the meanwhile hope with a clear conscience to convince the people of the motive behind the tangling out of 1,200 Indian public servants for the example of Bengal. It is within the power of Lord Lytton to authorise expenditure to carry on the work normally done by these men; if he refrains from doing so, the people would soon realise the secret of such frightfulness. The people are not such fools as to think along the groove cunningly drawn by the bureaucracy and turn on the Swarajists to rend their limbs because of subtle tail-twisting by others.

THE NEW CORPORATION.

On 1st April, the municipal government of Calcutta passed to the control of Swarajists who conquered obstacles and carried the votes of the electorates. The old Corporation established under the Mackenzie Act served the city for a quarter of a century; it was composed of landlords and merchant-princes and was a pliant organ of vested interests. On the decision of the Swarajists to assume the administration of the City, the forces of reaction made a feeble but fore-doomed attempt to prolong their tenure. In the majority of cases, Swarajist nominees went in without contest, as the ancient occupants of seats could not risk their deposit money or play a losing game. The new Act recognises the principle of one man one vote, communal representation and franchise for women. Out of eighty-five members, sixty-three are elected by rate-payers and for the first ten years, fifteen seats will be reserved for special Moslem electors. There are ten members nominated by Government and recognition in the sphere follows the patronage of the Minister who, by the way, had taken care to dangle the honour before certain M. L. C.'s. Now the Corporation has to elect a Mayor, a Deputy Mayor and five Aldermen and all the seven distinctions are within the gift of the Swarajya Party. There is also the office of the Chief Executive Officer who also comes up through election. The honour of the Mayoralty has in the first instance been offered to Mr. C. R. Das who, however, seems indifferent at a prize which would have excited Sir Surendranath Banerjee. Even if Mr. Das accepts the honour, he will do it as a tribute from the people, but the pressure of his engagements would compel him in any event to through the burden of routine work on the Deputy Mayor. The post of Chief Executive Officer is more difficult to settle, because the Swarajists are divided on the choice. One party favours the claims of Mr. B. N. Sasmal, the non-cooperating lawyer of Midnapore, and the other that of young Mr. Subash Chandra Bose who is the *beau ideal* of the younger generation. Mr. Bose rejected his I.C.S. career to answer the Call of the Mahatma; a faithful lieutenant of Mr. Das, a self-less organiser, and a man of great charm and personal address, he would have been the ideal selection if he had only a little more of worldly experience. He is only 27, rather a tender age at which to attempt control of the growling menagerie of the permanent staff. One cannot be dogmatic, for after all it is opportunity that evokes the full play of talent. The selections will come off on 16th April. The old Corporation went into oblivion after a rich flow of reminiscent oratory and many sad scenes of leave-taking among the rejected and the superannuated.

CONCILIATION OF LEADERS.

Bombay was well represented at the All-India Trade Union Congress last week. Among the arrivals were Messrs. Joseph Baptista, N. M. Joshi, and P. J. Ginwala, and all of them served the cause of peace besides establishing personal reputations among the labour-circles. The proceedings of the first day were a fiasco, and as the Associated Press taken particular interest in disorders of the kind, it is hardly necessary to repeat the reports or correct the version. The dissensions between Mr. Das and the so-called Reception Committee were to be settled by an apology. That done, the meeting proceeded to consider the formation of the Subjects Committee of the Congress. Mr. Das advised the return of two representatives per province to act with in Executive Committee. The Opposition insisted on having no relaxation rules preferring the election two representatives for each union. As a precaution against swamping tactics, Mr. Das pressed his compromise as most reasonable. This issue together with the recital of the apology sent partisanship to fever-heat, and in spite of the appreciation of Mr. Das' compromise by outside delegates like Messrs. Baptista, Joshi and Ginwala who unanimously congratulated him on his prudence, there was a factious uproar. Lights were switched off for a few seconds, there were violent recriminations and a brief exchange of blows. The meeting had to be adjourned. The second day, all met in chastened mood and proceedings were orderly Mr. Das presiding. The meeting recommended Mr. Baptista as India's delegate to the forthcoming Geneva Conference, with Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. N. Haldar and Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta as advisers. Appropriate resolutions were also passed on the release of Mr. Gandhi and the death of M. Lenin. The meeting called for the full enfranchisement of workers, objected to the recruitment of sea-men through brokers, demanded the protection of trade unions and protested against the employment of police and military officers to settle industrial disputes. Another resolution was to the effect that railway services should be speedily Indianised and that the question of salary and privileges as between Indian employees and European or Anglo-Indian employees should be brought to satisfactory basis. A special committee, consisting of Mr. Baptista, Mr. Joshi, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. D. R. Thengadi, Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. H. W. B. Moreno, Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta and others was formed for the purpose of revising the present constitution of the Congress. Mr. Ginwalla and Mr. Sen were appointed joint general secretaries until the next session of the Congress. The central office will be located in Bombay, but there will be a special office in Calcutta.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There has been a decidedly better feeling in the tone of our market during the yast week. Deliveries and bazar sales of all classes of goods have shown a further improvement, whilst the demand from up-country is more pronounced than it has been for a considerable time. Dhooties have again commanded by far the most attention and some good quantities are reported to have been placed for May/August shipment.

Grey shirting.—The long looked for up-country demand appears to have commenced, as deliveries to the various consuming centres have shewn a marked improvement. Values have advanced 2 to 3 annas per piece and some small forward contracts have been negotiated.

Dhooties.—About 3,000 packages of assorted styles are reported to have been placed for future shipment, and some good lines are still pending. Prices show an increase of 6 nies per pair on last week's figures.

Whites.—Although prices in this section remain unchanged, sales continue on a fair scale, numerous small to arrive business is reported to have been arranged.

Miscellaneous.—Fancy styles are receiving more attention and sales have improved. Sales are the same as last week.

Yarns.—A slightly better feeling has been noticeable in this section and bazar sales have been on a freer scale. No replacement business has however taken place though there is a small enquiry; but offers are usually referred Back for an advance.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

There is no material change to report in the tone of our local market which remains steady. Demand from the main up-country consuming areas has shown a slight improvement and sales have in consequence been better. Values close firm with an upward tendancy.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—
Mule 10⅛s; Rs. 4-10-0 to 4-14-0.
Mule 12⅛s; Rs. 4-13-6 to 5-1-6.
Mule 14⅛s; Rs. 5-1-0 to 5-5-0.
Mule 16⅛s; Rs. 5-3-0 to 5-7-0.
Mule 20s; Rs. 5-9-0 to 5-13-0.
Mule 22s; Rs. 5-13-6 to 6-1-6.

COAL.

The demand is about the same, and the position at the Collieries shows practically no alteration. Wagons so far as half-rates are concerned have been in better supply, but the continued shortage of Wagons for the public is causing the great inconvenience.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12-0.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10-0.
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria Rs. 6-0 to Rs. 7-0.
10 Seam, Jherria Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-0.
Ronegunge Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 8-8.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co's weekly report, dated Calcutta, 1st April, 1924, says:—

GUNNY MARKET.

Heavy Goods.—We have had a strong market during the week, with a good demand in evidence, and higher prices have been paid all round. Speculators have shewn a keenness to operate ahead, and a fairly large trade has resulted in E. Bags, Hy. C's and B. Twills in the far-forward positions. Cuban Sugar Bags have met with some attention, and a good business has been done in Cornsacks for the season at hardening rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for October at Rs. 32-1-0; for January at Rs. 31-0-0; B. Twills for ready and March at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0, for early April at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for April at Rs. 52-8-0, for May at Rs. 52-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41¼x24 bd.), for July at Rs. 58-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs 67-0-0 to Rs. 66-8-0, for July/October at Rs. 66-0-0 for October at Rs. 65-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 64-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twills Sugar Bags (6x8) 2¼ lbs. for July at Rs. 56-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 55-4-0 to Rs. 56-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 53-4-0 to Rs. 53-8-0; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs) for July/September at Rs. 72-0-0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for April at Rs. 113-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 110-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for early April at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for April at Rs. 52-8-0, for May at Rs. 52-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 51-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-8-0; No. 2 Twills for April at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 59-0-0; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 62-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 59-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, for July/October at Rs. 50-8-0, for October at Rs. 49-0-0; A. Twills (48") for 15th April at Rs. 61-0-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 42-0-0, for April at Rs. 42-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 35-0-0; Light C.'s for May/June at Rs. 50-0-0; Hy. C.'s for October/December at Rs. 46-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 45-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 45-8-0; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. C.'s for January/March at Rs. 45-0-0 to Rs. 45-12-0; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for July/September at Rs. 45-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 44-0-0; B. Twills for July/September at Rs. 48-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 45-0-0; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 52-0-0; A. Twills for August/October and December at Rs. 59-8-0.

Hessians.—have ruled quiet and values have fluctuated within narrow limits. Shippers have shewn a little interest in ready goods, while a fair trade has been done with speculators for January/March.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 15-15-0 to Rs.-16-1-0, for April/June at Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-10-0, for October/December at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-0-0.

Hessian Bags 54"x27" hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 31-0-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs. for July/August at Rs. 90-0-0.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 28-12-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 20-6-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-0-0.

FOURTH DHARWAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Mr. Shamacharya Seshacharya, Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Fourth Dharwar District Conference, writes from Hangal:—The Fourth Political Conference of the Dharwar District will be held at Hangal under the presidentship of Karnatak Bhushana Shreenivas Rao Kowjalgi of Bijapur on the 18th, 19th and 20th April.

A spacious pandal has been erected in most beautiful garden in the vicinity of the town. Lodging and boarding arrangements have been made for the invited guests, delegates and visitors near the pandal. Khaddar and Swadeshi Exhibition, Cattle Show, Wrestling Matches and Country Dramatic performance will be arranged for attracting the uneducated masses. All the Karnatak leaders and some of the All-India leaders are specially invited for the occasion.

As the Karnatak Provincial Conference will, also, be held at Gokaran on the 22nd and 23rd April, and Hanagal being on the way to it, many leaders who intend to attend the Conference at Gokarn are expected to make a halt at Hangal.

In our Taluka, there is complete harmony between Brahmin and non-Brahmin leaders, which, it is expected will bring about a permanent unity among all the communities especially among Brahmins and Lingayats throughout the District. One Lingayat gentleman Mr. Mallappa Akki of Alur has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.

Wireless enchusiasts in England listening to American broadcasting programmes, early on Sunday morning, constantly heard puzzling clicking noise. They afterwards learned that they had been listening to the beating of a man's heart broadcast from Pittsburgh.—Reuter.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO. of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F.F.A., F.I.A., (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—
"The very satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER
IT'S REFRESHING AND COOLING.
It's charming scent keeps the mind always Cheerful and fresh.
Good for toilet, Bath & Constant use in Handkerchief.
Indispensable for Ladies' daily use.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Also by Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co M. R. Paul & Co, 1 & 3 Bonfields Lane Calcutta, Kemp & Co. Bombay, Dey Bros, 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

VOTING AT ELECTIONS.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S PROCESS OF ELIMINATION.

Mr. Bernard Shaw in mail week addressed the following letter to Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Labour candidate in the Abbey by-election:—

I hope you are not contesting Westminster under the impression that the whole electorate is as intelligent as I and my neighbour Sir James Barrie. Westminster once elected John Stuart Mill, but it has never recovered from the shock of finding that it had elected a really great man. Needless to add, it turned him out at the next election, and has been very careful not to let it occur again. If you are elected it will be quite unintentional.

I should like to vote for Mr. Churchill, because I am the only man alive who dares now confess that he thought Gallipoli a good idea, and still thinks it would have justified itself had it been carried out as it was conceived. But Mr. Churchill's programme is simply war with Russia on grounds that would eventually mean war with civilisation. He wants the Tsardom back; the Tsardom that imprisoned women for twenty years for teaching women to read and forced Europe into war after luring us and France into an unholy alliance against which the leaders of Labour protested in vain. Even after we had paid the terrible penalty of this crime against civilisation, Mr. Churchill spent £100,000,000 of our money in trying to put the clock back in Russia to his own feudal date, which is about the middle of the fourteenth century. As my own date is a little later a vote cast for Mr. Churchill by me would be a mockery.

Mr. Nicholson also appeals to me because I see no good reason why the hereditary principle should not apply to Westminster as well as Windsor Castle. The peasant who asked Wordsworth's son whether he was going to carry on the old man's business showed a great deal of horse sense. Unfortunately, Mr. Nicholson sends me an election address in which he declares gratuitously (for I never said a word to him about it) that he is out to defeat Socialism. I think this ungrateful.

In 1915 Socialism saved the country when private enterprise had brought us within two inches of defeat. Throughout a frightful war it fed and clothed our people better than most of them had ever been fed and clothed before; and it could do the same to-day if Mr. Nicholson's friends would let it.

Imagine Westminster without Socialism; no streets, no bridges, no public lighting, no police, no schools, no water supply, no courts, no post and telegraphs and telephones, no army, no navy, no returning officer, no election, no Big Ben, and no Parliament. That is what Mr. Nicholson stands for. A regular anarchist call him! I wish him well because I think he means well. But, as I think so because I feel sure that he does not understand what he is talking about, I should feel like an idiot if I voted for him.

Mr. Scott Ducker's programme is to keep out Mr. Churchill, which is short and simple. If he can contrive to combine that operation with letting you in, he will not have lived in vain.

There seems nothing for it but to vote for you; but please do not tell anyone, as nothing can terrify the average Westminster voter more than the prospect of voting with.—Yours, faithfully, G. Bernard Shaw.

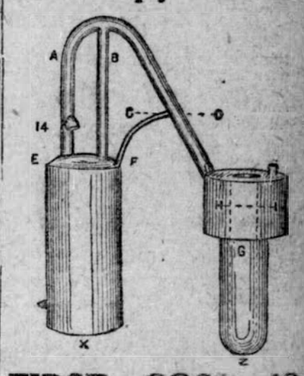
VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES.

These are extra ordinarily fine high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9

Radium dial Rs. 18, 5 years guaranteed Rolled gold Rs. 18-8 Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9, Silver Wrist Rs 11, 6 years guaranteed Rolled gold R. 16

Tonnsau shaped Wrist Watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, Round shaped fancy Nickel Wrist Watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist R. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming Time-piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.
All guaranteed for two years.
N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with Wrist Watch purchasers,
Other Varieties. Apply for Catalogue.
THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.
14 (A. B.) Lakshmi Dutta Lane,
P. O Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.

ICE.
Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.
APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
THE SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST. ALSO FOR NUMEROUS NOVELTIES.
TITO-LANDI LAMPS.
FLAMME BLEUE
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES
"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.
PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

ખિલાફત

THE WEEKLY

KHILAFAT

(Gujrati)

INDIA'S LEADING GUJRATI JOURNAL

Widely circulated all over India and in Burma, East and South Africa.

Correspondents in Constantinople, Angora, Persia, Afghanistan, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Hejaz, Burma, East and South Africa.

An excellent medium for advertisements.

Director—

Mr. Osman Sobani,
143 Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WHAT I SAVED

Teach your children the advantages of Thrift from their young age. Send them to the CENTRAL BANK with their Saving Box and Pass Book and watch the interest they begin to take in saving money.

THE
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, L.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
Price List on Application.

TATLER

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

PER TIN OF 25 EIGHT ANNAS

PER PACKET OF 10 THREE ANNAS

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co. LTD
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

AMICHAND GOVANJI,
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonde, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Whether in business or in the field of sport Mr. Neverlate is equally at home.

No game this for amateurs, Strength, Accuracy and Precision, all are necessary, and, like WEST END WATCHES, Mr. Neverlate possesses these qualities in the highest degree.

Reduced Prices now in force.

SQUARE "B"
9-ct. Gold - - Rs. 80
14-ct. „ - - „ 92
18-ct. „ - - „ 105

Guaranteed Two Years.
Revised Catalogue FREE on request.

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

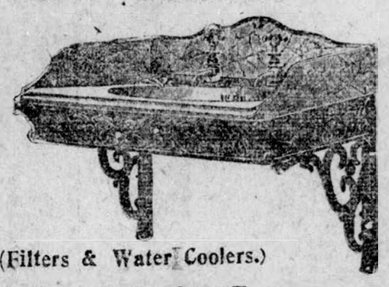
Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD
LONDON.

SANITARY WARE.

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.



(Filters & Water Coolers.)

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ZANGI
No. 6-4

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leakes, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.
Order any style V. P. on 7 days approval Calender Clip annas 8 a doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8 Pens Repaired and Exchanged ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co. 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI TESTIMONIALS—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years—Budh Ballah, Accountant, Naini Tal 2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad—S. G Pillai Muntaon, Madras Presidency.
3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more—W. F. St. Goree, Railway Stores Iraq.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.